

COMMUNIST ELECTION RALLY TONIGHT

ROCKLAND PALACE
155th ST. & 8th AVE.

Simon W. Cerson, Smith Act defendant and congressional candidate on the People's Rights Party in Brooklyn, and Jesse Gray, campaign manager for Benjamin J. Davis, imprisoned Smith Act victim and Harlem assemblyman candidate on the Freedom Party ticket, will address the voters tonight over WOR from 9:30 to 10 p.m. Their speeches will highlight the mass Communist election campaign rally at Rockland Palace, 155 St. and 8 Ave.

Both Cerson and Davis will file their nominating petition signatures with the Board of Elections

today. Mr. Gray will submit the petitions on behalf of Davis. The People's Rights Party which named Cerson in Brooklyn's 13 C.D. and the Freedom Party which nominated Davis in Harlem's 11 A.D. wound up their whirlwind signature drives last night.

Their campaigns were revelations in election activity, reflecting the sweeping anti-Smith Act feeling among all sections of the people and the tremendous demand for peace rooted in the communities. Signatures amassed for both candidates were far in excess of the Board of Election requirements

and attested to the growing desire of the voters to unite behind candidates and on behalf of programs that militantly fight for civil liberties, for an end to the Korean war, and for annulment of the Smith and McCarran acts.

In Harlem and in Brooklyn, despite the intimidations of war-hysteria and fears of harassment, thousands of voters in all parties expressed a willingness to hear the Communist Party program, to support the fight of the Smith Act defendants against the pro-fascist conspiracy, and in Harlem the Davis campaign spurred the am-

neer drive to "Free Ben Davis." Gray will speak on behalf of the imprisoned Communist candidate and his speech is expected to echo the great Negro leader's struggle for Negro liberation and peace. Cerson, a state Communist leader, who has held important appointive political posts and legislative assignments, will discuss the issues in the campaign and dwell on the significance of the 12-day whirlwind signature drive which as of last night had already gone way over the 3,000 required to place him on the ballot.

The Rockland Palace election

rally tonight will hear, in addition, three other Smith Act trial defendants. They are Elizabeth Curley Flynn, Pettis Perry and George Blake. Miss Flynn, a member of the National Committee of the Party, and Mr. Perry, an alternate member of the committee, are acting as counsel for themselves in the Foley Square trial.

Other speakers will be Otis Hood, candidate for State Representative in Massachusetts, whose campaign has stirred the voters, and E. C. Greenfield, candidate for governor of Ohio.

The rally will begin at 8 p.m.

Eisenhower Hits Truman's War; Forgets Dulles

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in his major foreign policy speech thus far attempted to capitalize on the mounting anger of the American people

against the Korean war by blaming it on the Truman administration. He did so by deliberately forgetting the role of his chief foreign policy adviser, John Foster Dulles, in the Korean adventure. Dulles personally laid the plans in Korea which were carried out by the State Department stooge, Sygman Rhee.

In a speech at Convention Hall, which he billed as the "formal opening" of his presidential campaign, Eisenhower garbed his own warlike program in "peace" phrases. The Truman administration, he said, "has bungled us perilously close to World War III." Peace, he told the voters,

can come only through a Republican administration.

"The first step toward winning a peace that we can trust to endure is to establish in Washington an administration which we ourselves can trust," he said. "We will win this battle for peace only after we have won the battle of Washington."

Eisenhower offered a 10-point foreign policy program, the first point of which was the election of a Republican administration.

The program included close ties with the British, French and other imperialists, backed by traitor governments to dominate the colonial world. This was couched in a plea for a strong system of allies.

'Justifiable' Pay Hikes Asked By British Labor

MARGATE, England, Sept. 4.—The British Trades Union Congress today approved a resolution opposing the economic policy of the Conservative government and ordering the TUC General Council to reject "attempts to restrict justifiable wage increases necessary to ease the burden of rising living costs." The vote was 7,771,000 to 39,000. Delegates vote by proxy for their membership.

A resolution calling for outright rejection of any form of wage restraint was defeated by 4,914,000 to 2,626,000.

It was left up to individual unions to decide whether their claims are "justifiable" and "moderate." About two-thirds of the TUC's 8,000,000 members have asked for wage boosts.

The TUC elected a 35-member General Council. All but one of the 33 members on last year's council were reelected, and he retired.

Hallinan and Mrs. Bass to Be On Oregon Ballot

PORTLAND, Sept. 4.—Oregonians were guaranteed an opportunity to vote for peace in November with filing of the names of Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta Bass, Progressive Party candidates for President and Vice-President, at the Oregon state elections bureau in Salem last week.

Although the Progressive Party is not on the ballot in this state, the presence of over 250 registered voters at its recent convention here enables the filing of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass as independent candidates.

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Negro Unionist Tells Un-Americans to Hunt Un-Americans in KKK

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Leon Beverly, president of the Armour local of the United Packinghouse Workers in Chicago, Leon Beverly, today told the House Un-American Committee to "go look for un-Americanism in the Ku Klu Klan."

Beverly, appearing in the third day of the Un-American Committee's witchhunt here, blasted the stoolpigeons paraded by the witchhunt.

Under committee questioning, the Negro union leader defined a stoolpigeon as "anyone who smears our local at a time when it is carrying on a bitter fight for a new contract against the packing corporations."

The committee opened its attack on the embattled packinghouse union today after two days of assaulting the striking International Harvester workers.

Disturbed by the powerful and united labor resistance to its smear session here, the committee today took special steps to heighten the hysteria.

Armed guards were placed in clusters around the federal building where the hearing was picketed on its opening day. The Chicago Herald-American carried screaming banner headlines that "machine guns guard red quiz." The county American Legion sent a wire to the committee offering the use of its members as vigilantes.

Failing to create hysteria in the plants by means of scare headlines, the committee's counsel, Frank Tavenner, today told the newspaper reporters he would prepare a typewritten list for them of hundreds of workers named as "Communists."

Beverly branded as a "stoolpigeon" Roy Thompson, the witness who preceded him to the stand, former officer of the Armour local. Beverly invited the committee to attend a meeting of his local. The Negro union leader told the congressmen that they could then see for themselves "that our local is not run by any clique, but by its 7,000 members."

Thompson proved to be disappointment to the witchhunting committee, in spite of his efforts to cooperate fully as a stoolpigeon. He claimed that at a Communist Party meeting, it was decided to run a Negro for the first time in

(Continued on Page 8)



International Harvester strikers picket the House Un-Americans in Chicago. The pickets, members of the Farm Equipment Council of the United Electrical Workers, charged the Un-Americans with coming to town for a witchhunt at the present time in a strikebreaking move.

The Facts of Soviet-Chinese Talks

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW. The trouble with most of the press and radio comment on the Chinese-Soviet conference in Moscow is that it substitutes wild speculation for solid facts. And solid facts there are about these discussions which we would do well to examine.

1. There were high representatives of Chinese economy and finance on the delegation headed by premier and foreign minister Chou En-lai. They are meeting with their opposite numbers of the Soviet government. Based on the solid facts of Soviet-Chinese economic relations under the pact signed two and a half years ago the present discussions will expand trade turnover and economic cooperation.

Readers may recall the preposterous comment of the New York Times and other newspapers at the time of the Stalin-Chou En-lai discussions. It ranged from the hairbrained reporting of Sulzberger in Paris, who handed over Chinese ports and half a million laborers to the Russians, to the sneers of a Times editorial that the Soviet Union has nothing to offer China.

Now the Times and its friends can review their day dreaming of 1950 and contemplate the miracle wrought in China with the help

of the Soviet Union. Production is now higher than ever before in China. Not only has it eliminated the famines which western imperialism sponsored in China, but 500,000 tons of Chinese rice delivered to India helped famine sufferers there. Now a new Chinese-Indian trade agreement has been signed for another 100,000 tons of Chinese rice to help the victims of 300 years of western control in India.

EQUAL TREATMENT

Soviet engineers and technicians have helped the Chinese embark on a program of flood control, railroad building, mine prospecting that has already changed the map of China in less than three years. Soviet credits and industrial equipment have helped China start on its program of industrialization. Trade between the two countries has been on a big scale and of mutual advantage. Never before was China treated as an economic equal by a big power.

The results of such equal, mutually beneficial relations between the USSR and China are nothing short of amazing. Now even the London "Economist" acknowledges that China is a world economic power with which Britain must trade.

2. There are high representatives of the Chinese armed forces on the delegation meeting with their

opposite numbers in the Soviet Union. Today even the most conservative British and French newspapers admit that China is a first class military power.

Now it is not only China's size and its inexhaustible manpower which makes it militarily strong. Those assets are supplemented by a first class air force, spearheaded by jet fighters operated by trained pilots, by a modern armored force and by a united army with superb morale.

3. The diplomatic representatives of India, Burma and Afghanistan were at the Moscow airport to greet the Chinese delegation. Those governments are not even faintly pro-Communist. But solid facts show that Asia doesn't view China with the eyes of Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Ree, Bao Dai or Knowland, the Senator from Formosa. There will be a great strengthening of economic and diplomatic ties among the Asian people and the outstanding power of Asia, Peoples China.

What will come of the Soviet-China discussions? Exactly what Chou En-lai said at the airport: The strengthening of cooperation between China and the Soviet Union; agreements that will augment the forces of peace and the cause of peace in Asia. That cannot but strengthen world peace, the American people willing.

peace notebook

South Ohio Minister Speaks Up

IN SOUTHEAST OHIO a whole area is being cleared of its inhabitants and billions of dollars are being poured in for science to build—not a huge new cancer research institute, but a new atom bomb project. Are people in the area saying anything about it, saying it's good, saying it's bad...? It's hard to tell without being on the spot, but here is one interesting item reported by the Martins Ferry and Bellaire (Ohio) "Times Leader."

The headline is "Armaments Race Not Way to Peace, Says Minister." The story, dated St. Clairsville, O., says, in part:

"Rev. Charles W. Hamilton warned Rotary Club members and guests yesterday that the current path to peace is 'the wrong one.'"

"Before presenting a film on war's horrors, Rev. Hamilton said that many people were 'thinking more about the great profits they will make from the atomic plant coming to Southern Ohio than they are about peace.'"

"The 20-minute film brought out that this nation was in error by sending guns, tanks, etc., to Asia and Europe, instead of helping those in need and starving in many countries of the world."

"The film theme was that instead of obtaining security for the United States by sending armaments to other nations, 'we are promoting encirclement, destruction and fear in the hearts of those who thought the war over. Nothing can be gained through a race for atomic power and nothing can be obtained permanently by force.'"

Michigan, Cal., 1st from Mark on New Poll

MICHIGAN'S PEACE GROUPS "couldn't wait" for the ballot material now ready for the big national "Cease Fire First" election poll. With a picnic slated for last Sunday in Detroit the peace council mimeographed a simple ballot with the two propositions "DO YOU VOTE FOR AN IMMEDIATE CEASE FIRE IN KOREA?" and "DO YOU VOTE TO SETTLE ALL REMAINING DIFFERENCES BY NEGOTIATION?"

There was space for a "yes" or "no" answer after each, the explanation that the results of the poll would be presented to Michigan political candidates by public delegations. A big brightly painted ballot box was installed next to the busy food counter, and hundreds of picnickers cast their ballots with many expressions of delight at the chance to vote for something that makes so much sense.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY ACTIVE Northern California Peace Council at its meeting Aug. 25 had a long discussion on how best to use the new referendum and agreed that the council can now make its best contribution through this kind of non-partisan campaign which compels all candidates to speak out on the "hot potato."

Specific plans were to be decided on after they got the new referendum ballots, but in the meanwhile it was agreed to use it in neighborhood peace work, and to send copies to other organizations asking them to use it in polling their membership, or, where preferred, to draw up similar referendums of their own. The peace council plans to issue a series of bulletins through the election period publicizing the results of visits to the candidates on this issue.

At this meeting it was reported that 30,000 signatures had been obtained for a Big Five Peace Pact between the US, USSR, France, Britain and China. Pace setters Frances Tandy of East Bay and George Leloy of Frisco were honored for collecting over 1,000 each, and the work of the Richmond Peace Committee and the increased participation of youth all along the line came in for special mention.

What They Learned in Washington State

DURING THE MAGNIFICENT DRIVE in the State of Washington to put a peace referendum on the ballot, a drive initiated by three mothers of GIs in Korea which obtained 27,500 signatures in spite of a blackout by the big press, more than 50 ministers in the state readily granted permission for the petitions to be circulated in their church immediately following services. Though the drive, conducted "on a shoestring" financially, fell short of the rigorous requirements to get on the ballot, it left tremendous enthusiasm among all who participated and a realization of what getting out among the people on peace could do. Twenty-seven thousand five hundred are a lot of people in the State of Washington!

More Letters to the Papers

WITH THE RESUMPTION of "Peace Notebook" the clippings of peace letters in the newspapers are starting to flood in again. Watch for them in this space. They tell an important story. Here is one from a "Concerned Mother" to the Trenton (NJ) Evening Times entitled "Deplores Bombings":

"Sir: It is with great concern that I write concerning the bombings by our planes of hydro-electric plants along the Yalu River. These bombings can only be interpreted as an attack on Manchuria and a definite provocation which may spread the war. This is a serious and dangerous course to take. Manchuria has every right to declare war on us, hence a third World War. I urge all readers to write to their Congressmen and to President Truman to stop the bombings immediately and negotiate an armistice with equal exchange of prisoners."

Another typical letter, from the mother of two sons in Korea to Chicago "News":

"Let me quote from a letter written by my son. . . . There is one boy I see every day who is a pathetic sight. He has no hands and of course he begs. He carries a bucket around hoping that someone will throw something in it. Every time I have something edible I always give it to him. If it wasn't for this damn war maybe things would be different. . . . When will we have peace so our sons can come home? . . . Rose Matasar, East Chicago, Ind."

Smith Act Stoolies Do a McCarran on Distributive Union

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The same stoolpigeons who testified in Smith Act cases provided the so-called "evidence" in McCarran Committee witchhunt hearings against the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, according to a 300-page report released today by the Senate body.

They included Louis Budenz, Paul Crouch and Harvey Matusow.

The Hearst anti-labor columnist Victor Riesel for the first time appeared openly as a fingerman and "expert" in such hearings.

A summary of the sub-committee's conclusions, signed by Senators Pat McCarran, James O. Eastland and Homer Ferguson, says the union is in "control of agents of the Kremlin" and calls upon the Attorney General to prosecute the heads of the union on perjury charges. They are alleged to have falsely signed non-Communist Taft-Hartley affidavits.

IF THE ATTORNEY General follows the committee's request, most of the present and former top leaders of the DPOW and of its major affiliated, District 65, face the threat of prosecution. The sole basis for the committee's request to the Attorney General are the assertions of Budenz, Matusow, Crouch and Riesel that the

leaders, from president Osman down, are members of the Communist Party.

The committee also asked that the hearings on the DPOW be the basis for "perfecting" Senate Bill 2548 introduced by McCarran to make it unlawful for a member of the Communist Party to hold office or employment in a union and to permit the discharge by employers of any person they consider to be a Communist.

The action against the DPOW comes despite the proclaimed policy of anti-Communism of the union's leaders and their removal of progressives from union office.

Also a special target of the committee's report is Local 19 of the DPOW, Memphis, Tenn. The local is overwhelmingly made up of Negro workers, and almost all its leaders are Negro.

IT WAS THE hearings in Memphis, chaired by the Mississippi Dixiecrat Eastland, that were the most disgraceful part of the McCarran Committee's witchhunt.

Some of Eastland's insults against the Negro witnesses even remained in the printed record. In the Senator's concluding speech, as he closed the Memphis hearing, he said the Negroes were "dupes" and continued:

"I think that the Negro officials who testified here are dumb. I do not think they know what has happened. I think they have been simply used by designing people."

This was aimed at Leo Lashley, president of Local 19, and fellow officers.

At one point (page 43 of the proceedings) when one of the committee's investigators told the committee Lashley admitted to him that he was a Communist, Eastland turned to Lashley and said:

"Boy, is that true?"

Lashley is a man of 50. The entire tone of questioning of the Negro witnesses was much like that of a racist planter talking to Negro laborers. They were denied the right to consult their attorney, Victor Rabinowitz, who was several times told to "shut up."

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How Worker Bundle Grew from 20 to 410

CHICAGO.—The story of how one community, boosted its Illinois Worker circulation from 20 to 410 papers each week was told this week by the Rev. Lucy Moseley, Chairman of the Near North Side Freedom of the Press Committee.

"The first 20 papers were sold by Mrs. Gertrude Noyes," she said, "but after several weeks she asked some of her customers to help sell the paper. One woman said that she circulated her copy in the building where she lived, and that she could see no reason why she couldn't sell them the paper instead. She decided to take

five copies to start with."

Another, a blind man, said one of his friends came in to read him his paper and then took it back when he left. He felt that he could probably sell him a copy.

A third said she would have her son sell the papers on their block and earn some allowance money for himself.

"Slowly the larger bundle grew," said Rev. Moseley. "At the first meeting of these original 20 readers they had discussed the paper and decided to build it."

A young worker who is also a minister said, "This paper speaks to the working people — tells of

their housing problems and how to improve their living conditions — it calls for unity of all people and for peace."

"The building of this circulation is the most important work I can do."

Over several months, the bundle of this committee has grown from its original 20 to 410.

The Committee feels that the big job they now have is to transfer some of their readers into regular subscribers and extend their routes further into the community. They have pledged to obtain 25 subscriptions in the next six weeks, without dropping any of their bundle.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM Z. FOSTER PRAISES LABOR HISTORY BOOKLET

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was very interested, a couple of days ago, to receive from George A. Shoaf, a booklet entitled, *Fighting for Freedom* (50 cents, *Simplified Economics*, 418 E. Ninth St., Kansas City 6, Mo.). Shoaf, as you doubtless remember, was one of the key group, along with Gene Debs, J. A. Wayland, Fred D. Warren, and others, who almost half a century ago made *The Appeal to Reason* the most influential labor paper ever produced in this hemisphere.

Shoaf was the number-one field reporter for *The Appeal*, and he covered many of the bitterly fought labor struggles of the period. Born in Texas in 1875, and reared in a "wild west" at-

mosphere, Shoaf worked at many jobs. Eventually he found himself a trade union organizer and member of the Socialist Labor Party, before the Socialist Party was organized in 1901. He became a national figure in connection with his work as Appeal correspondent. In later years he became an optometrist and drifted out of the mainstream of the struggle. But he never ceased to write from time to time for various left wing publications, including *The American Guardian*, the *Western Worker*, the *Big Union Bulletin*, etc.

Shoaf writes most entertainingly and instructively of such vital labor struggles as the great strikes of the Rocky Mountain states min-

ers in the Western Federation of Miners around the turn of the century, the famous trial of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone in 1907, the Mexican Revolution of 1910, the MacNamara case of 1910, and many other historic fights of the workers.

The booklet is very well worth reading by old-timers who lived through these great events, and also by the youth who, in these times of class cooperation between the corrupt labor bureaucracy and the capitalists for war against the Soviet Union, may find it hard to believe that the workers had to fight so hard to establish the trade union movement in this country.

—BILL FOSTER.

Hemingway's Empty Novel, 'Old Man and Sea'

THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA. By Ernest Hemingway. Scribner, New York. 140 pp. \$3.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"The Old Man and the Sea," by Ernest Hemingway, has evoked such a chorus of critical acclaim that this reader had to read it twice to make sure it was the same story. Not only has it won the ecstatic praises of a galaxy of notables ranging from Eleanor Roosevelt to Jimmy Cannon, but it has been printed in full, in advance of book publication, by *Henry Luce's Life Magazine*.

"Classic," "epic," "great" are only a few of the bouquets tossed at this latest Hemingway work, a description no doubt assiduously sought for it by Mr. Lucas's press agents.

The plot of "The Old Man and the Sea" is a natural. An old Cuban fisherman has gone for long days without a catch. Then, in a day-and-night battle for three days with a huge marlin, he catches the monster, and brings most of it to shore after new battles with sharks which take off with some of his trophy.

As we say, the plot is a natural. For man's grim struggle against the elemental forces of nature—be they fire, flood or monster of the deep—is a theme which strikes deep chords of response in us all.

Hemingway, however, has succeeded in writing a mannered, pretentious and often absurd tale. "The Old Man and the Sea" is described as a "book"—it is 140 pages—but it is actually a padded, over-written short story.

Its failure is reminiscent of some of Hemingway's earlier works, like his novel of Spain, "For Whom The Bell Tolls." The present work is not specifically political, as was that ugly slander against Spanish democracy. But it has in common with Hemingway's earlier treatment of non-Americans the same kind of patronization.

His Cuban fisherman, like his Spanish peasants, is what an American admirer of "The Old Man and the Sea" would probably call a "simple" man. Actually, however, Hemingway doesn't make him a simple man; he makes him a "simple-minded" man, and this is not the same thing.

Let us take just one recurring example from "The Old Man and the Sea," which not only illustrates Hemingway's implicit belief in the mental inferiority of the people in what a State Department flunkie might call "under-developed countries," but is so absurd one might have expected to find it, not in Hemingway but in some cruel parody.

This old man is a passionate follower of baseball—major American baseball, that is.

Now, that's valid enough, for Cubans are known to follow American baseball closely.

But how can one measure the absurdity of Hemingway's device of having this old Cuban fisherman invoke the name of—as if it were

that of Almighty God—"the great DiMaggio"—throughout his heroic battle with his fish?

One suspects that the great DiMaggio himself (whose prowess as a player is not lessened by the ludicrous uses to which Hemingway puts it) would rub his eyes in disbelief if he read of any such goings on by any American more mature than a member of some juvenile Knot-Hole fan club.

Would Hemingway have written thus about, let's say, a Long Island fisherman? You're darned right, he wouldn't. Because his story would be laughed out of existence. Why, then, do critics gush over this nonsense when it is a Cuban fisherman who breathes the immortal words: "I think the great DiMaggio would be proud of me today?"

Why, it's just a "simple" Cuban fisherman! Isn't he cute? But so unsophisticated! We really must take care of people like that, with Point Four and air bases, and keep these dear, unspoiled foreigners out of the hands of those wicked Communists.

No, of course neither the writers nor the admirers of this kind of literature say those things out loud. Not when they're sober, they don't. But it is this arrogant belief in the inferiority of the rest of the world which is at the root of this kind of literature.

It results in a Hemingway using a stilted kind of phraseology which is supposed to give—in English—a feeling of the foreignness of Cuban speech, and which succeeds, in being mannered and affected.

We may suppose that Hemingway himself would indignantly resent being considered patronizing toward the Cuban fisherman whom, in print he has immortalized and with whom, in actual life, he probably has fished.

But the measure is not his "sincerity," but his accuracy. To be sure, Hemingway handles the details of the Old Man's fishing expedition with the familiarity of an expert. But that is not the only kind of accuracy an author is called upon to provide.

This fisherman has gone without a catch for 84 days. Catching fish is his bread and butter, but at one point there he is spouting away about the "nobility" of his prey and on the verge of offering himself to the marlin. Now a hunter or a fisherman can admire the strength and beauty of the beast, but only critics—who have not the slightest conception of what daily manual labor for a living means could praise the kind of mystic nonsense with which Hemingway describes a worker's grim struggle for survival.

Cubans are a politically mature people. Their workingclass movement is a high level one.

Would *Life Magazine* have published, do you think, a Hemingway story in which, let us say, a contingent from a local branch of the Cuban Fishermen's Union went out to sea and collectively succeeded in their search?

Henry Luce forbid! Pretentious though "The Old Man and the Sea" may be, it has the philosophic merit in the eyes of any major beneficiary of capitalism in preaching the gospel of rugged individualism. Go it alone, old man. Fight nature all by yourself. It's one man against the world. No subversive words like "organize" or "unity" here.

THAT kind of message is meat and drink for Henry Luce. He'd prefer, any time, for an American to curl up with Hemingway's saga of the solo struggle than to get together with his fellows in a peace rally or a demonstration for lower prices.

Intrinsically, "The Old Man and the Sea" would obviously not merit so much attention if it were not by Ernest Hemingway. But Hemingway is touted as the peer of living American writers.

And, heaven help us, "The Old Man and the Sea" is solemnly accepted by the critics as significant literature. The same critics, by and large, be it noted, who rushed to see in the vulgar, anti-democratic rantings and sordid family life of the well-paid police informer, Whittaker Chambers, an "epic" of autobiography.

Smug fatheads in the best pro-Wall Street literary circles will probably declaim for months that *Life Magazine's* publication of Hemingway's yarn is a triumphant example of the mass dissemination of culture in America. This is like saying that Hearst's publication of Louis Budenz explains socialism to the American people.

What does it add up to? The big name writers of America, whether sunning themselves in Cuba like Hemingway, in Italy like Steinbeck (the State Department Calahad lately doing penance for "Grapes of Wrath" by attacking the dragon of Italy's oppressed Communist peasants and workers), or equally comfortably at home, are deteriorating at an accelerated pace to the degree that they either evade the central issues of our time and country—or shamefully lend their pens to the warmakers and the anti-humanists.

Hemingway and his current twaddle may add up to Henry Luce's greatest American living writer. (This is not to suggest that "The Old Man and the Sea" is a pro-war or crude anti-Communist work, because it is not.) That only re-emphasizes the need to bring to the American people new writers and new books which courageously reflect and further the people's life—its struggle to make a living, to keep peace in the world, to wipe out race bias.

Only great books make great writers. And great books are not coming, cannot come, from American writers who turn away from the true America—the ugliness of the war-makers, the profiteers, the Negro-lynchers and the crooked politicians, as well as from the glory of the greater America of men and women working for a land free and at peace.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The Bankroll Does It and Other Topics . . .

MUCH IS MADE in print of the Yankee farm system as the primary reason for the Stadiumites' success. But suppose we take a look at the pitching staffs of our three local clubs and see which among the Yanks, Dodgers and Giants develop their own and which grab them full blown from other big league clubs.

On the Yanks:

Ed Lopat came from the Chicago White Sox with plenty of money going into the Chisox coffers. Allie Reynolds came from the Cleveland Indians in a swap for Joe Gordon. Bob Kuzava came from Washington in a swap also sweetened by Yankee \$\$\$\$. Jim McDonald came from the Browns in a trade. Joe Ostrowski came from the Browns for \$\$\$\$. Johnny Sain was a big cash purchase from the Boston Braves. Ewell Blackwell was a big cash purchase from the Cincinnati Reds. Ray Scarborough was a big cash purchase from the Red Sox.

That makes eight of the current Yankee pitchers obtained from other big league clubs. Only Raschi, Gorman and Miller are products of the Yankee farm system and have never played for another big league team. (Tom Morgan and Whitey Ford, two good young pitchers now in the army, also fall into the latter category, but the point still stands overwhelmingly.)

On the Brooklyn pitching staff only Preacher Roe was obtained from another big league club, coming from Pittsburgh in a player deal. All the others, including the ace of aces, Don Newcombe, now in the army, came up to the Dodgers through the minor league farm system and never played for another big league team, with the marginal exception of Ben Wade, who once pitched in two games for the Cubs before going back to the minors.

On the Giant pitching staff, all but Jim Hearn, waiver obtained from the Cards, are home grown products who never pitched for another big league club.

So if you agree that pitching is a key factor in any team's success, and of course it is, you would have to agree that the touted Yankee farm system could never make the grade without the major help of the Yankee bankroll.

DOESN'T JOE BLACK'S magnificent three hit scoreless six innings against the Braves Wednesday night bolster this pillar's notion that he should be the opening pitcher in the World Series, even though he has yet to start a game? He also went eight great innings against the Giants in that weird 15 inning night game some time back. Then he tired, but he had gone in with a typical lack of rest, geared for only a few innings. Well rested, he would be the ace starter of the staff for the opening game at Ebbets Field on Oct. 1. In the one-shot setto which is the World Series you lead with your best, and rookie Joe Black is Brooklyn's best.

OF COURSE we shouldn't really sound like the race is all over, even if we think it is. There's the big five game series with the Giants at the Polo Grounds starting with tomorrow's double-header and there are enough unconvinced Giant fans to fill a lot of seats and make a lot of noise.

If the teams ride in with the current (before Thursday's games) eight game gap separating them, it would just about take a five game sweep to really put the Giants back into the race, three games behind on Sept. 2. Four out of five would still leave a five game gap. Anyhow, there'll be some excitement under Coogan's Bluff before the last ball is pitched on Monday night. And one good bet is that Joe Black and Hoyt Wilhelm will be the opposing pitchers in the last inning of the fifth game!

MORE TYPEWRITER MANAGING: If I were Al Lopez—I would stop mechanically going along with Bob Feller in a starting spot now that the once great Bob is being pounded virtually every trip. I would sit him down for 10 days to see if rest would bring back some of the sharpness to his curve. In the meanwhile, I would have a look at southpaw Dick Rozek as a starter for the first time. The strongarmed youngster is rated too fine a prospect to let go to the minors since his options are used up. Yet he remains unused while Feller takes his regular pounding and Wynn, Garcia and Lemon are overused in relief.

If someone wants to say you can't gamble with an unknown factor in a pennant race I would reply that Cleveland isn't winning anyhow with Feller so what is there to lose, bring up the old adage "nothing ventured nothing gained," and point to such recent pitching phenomena as Mike Fornieles, 20-year-old rookie from Cuba, pitching a one-hit shutout for Washington in his big league debut; Dick Littlefield, a Brown southpaw with no record for the year, losing a 1-0 hitter to the Chisox; and Ron Neccai, 19-year-old rookie from Class B, holding the Cards to one run and four hits. What are they saving Rozek for—the junior prom?

THE HANDFUL OF 300 percent patriots who shout vicious things at Mickey Mantle because he is classified 4F have young Mickey's Yankee teammates boiling. . . . Three more wins for the Phillies' magnificent Robin Roberts will make him the league's first 25 game winner in 13 years. That great two-man pitching staff of Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer pitched Cincinnati to the pennant in 1939 with 27 and 25 wins. But Robin, let's not make all three wins at the expense of the Dodgers. . . . That world trip brainstorm of the State Department for Brooklyn and Cleveland ("free world" only, of course) is out. Only seven of the 25 Cleveland players were willing to go, and the deal collapsed on the Brooklyn end too. The big idea of the trip was to "prove" by the presence of Negro players on the two teams that there is no juncrow in our land. There was presumably to be no mention of the fact that it took a long, bitter campaign to break down the magnates' stubborn resistance, that 10 of the 16 big league teams still remain lily-white, and that a manager who dared to sign a Negro player in a Carolina league last week was promptly ordered by the league to drop him.

Penna. Peace Convention To Ask Korea Cease-Fire

PHILADELPHIA.—The growing insistence for a cease-fire in Korea will be voiced by the Pennsylvania Peace Convention when it convenes here on Sept. 13, with the noted Negro scholar and historian, D. W. E. B. DuBois, keynoting the convention.

The convention will also feature Vincent Hallinan, candidate for President of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket.

Delegates to the convention are being elected by gathering fifteen signatures on a petition which entitles the individual who secures the signatures to represent those who signed.

The committee also calls on all those who wish to participate in the convention to come as delegates, or observers—official or unofficial.

★

THE CALL issued by the peace convention stresses the point that the people must "join together in a great political peace movement" of their own.

The convention call invites "all the people for Peace in Pennsylvania . . . We invite religious leaders . . . organized labor . . . Republicans, Democrats, and all other political groupings."

Delegates are expected from Phila., Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Bethlehem, Reading, York and many other places throughout the state.

The convention will convene at 10 a.m. at convention headquarters, the Philographic Arts Auditorium, 2128 Walnut St., Phila., on Saturday Sept. 13, and will continue on Sunday Sept. 14.



NEW PLAYWRIGHTS

Have Withdrawn

'Wedding in Japan'

Refund Through Organizations

Moses' Housing Plan Ignores Low Incomes

An unsubsidized housing program to build two large and four small projects on vacant and slum sites which would provide about 9,200 units at a cost of about \$130,000,000 was submitted yesterday to Mayor Impellitteri by Robert Moses, city construction co-ordinator, on behalf of the Mayor's Committee set up following the Bedford Ave. fire last June.

The Moses proposal, a farcical solution for rent-gouged low-income tenants and the more than 80,000 facing eviction because of the Moses-inspired Title I swanky projects, is an effort to allay city-wide indignation over the housing crisis.

In effect, Moses hopes through this program to continue his so-called slum clearance offensive against workingclass communities.

In his report to Impellitteri, "Moses estimated that rents on the vacant land site projects totaling about 4,800 units, would be about \$16 per room" assuming that every possible economy in design and construction is insisted upon.

Low income families which comprise the overwhelming bulk of the city's housing victims will find this rental yardstick difficult to meet.

Rents for projects to be built on slum sites would doubtless be much higher because of condemnation and demolition costs.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Tawny Pip-pet," Britain gives itself the bird. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

Sunday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Tawny Pip-pet," Britain gives itself the bird. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

(Continued from Page 1)

history as president of the Armour local.

Asked to describe Communist meetings he attended, Thompson said they discussed legislative actions and "how to elect the best qualified people to office in the local."

Grant Oakes and Gerald Fielde, chairman and secretary of the UE National Harvester Conference Board, and DeWitt Gilpin, union field representative at Harvester, were dismissed as witnesses after they demanded their right to return to the strike front involving some 30,000 workers at the Harvester plants.

The committee acted in embarrassment after it was charged with strikebreaking. In spite of the denials by both the committee and the Harvester Company that the witchhunting probe here has anything to do with the strike, the following contradictory facts remained:

1. The chief committee witness on the second day of the probe was John E. Cooke, industrial relations man for the International Harvester Corp.

2. The probe continued with the smearing and libelling of militant workers and union leaders in the Harvester plants.

3. UE leaders were able to submit documentary evidence to show "earlier postponement of these inquisitorial proceedings to make them coincide exactly with a possible Harvester strike."

Cooke is a former member of the farm equipment local at McCormick Works who testified that his "ambitious nature" finally landed him a job on the company side of the negotiating table.

He said he joined the Communist Party in 1945 because he believed that this was the only way he could "get ahead" in what he called the "labor game."

He said that he was expelled from the party on the charge of "rank opportunism."

The hearing room continued packed to capacity, mostly with Harvester strikers, much to the discomfort of the committee.

The session continued with the calling of stoolpigeons. Rep. Velde, who is from Peoria, Ill., and linked with the management of the Caterpillar farm equipment plant there, took the initiative in drawing out smear testimony concerning workers at the plant.

Before the three top officers were dismissed and ordered to reappear on Oct. 16 in Washington, the Committee insisted on asking them "just one question." Oakes, Fielde and Gilpin were all asked about membership in the Communist Party, and refused to answer, claiming their privilege under the Fifth Amendment.

The three, and UE District President Ernest DeMaio, issued a joint statement charging that the Committee "has never investigated the un-Americanism of a war-profiteering corporation."

"It has tried to elevate the despised labor spy and stoolpigeon into judges who many consign men and women to trial by headlines," they added.

"There is nothing American about this committee. It is as un-American as the Taft-Hartley law, the poll tax, and the Ku Klux Klan."

AN UNPRECEDENTED FILM SPECTACLE IN MAGNIFICOLOR
The GRAND CONCERT
STANLEY & JEANNOVA

Fall term catalogs are ready!

Jefferson School of Social Science



FALL 1952

Approximately 100 courses in Science, Economics, Art, Philosophy and History are listed in the new catalog, available now at the Jefferson School, Sixth Ave. and 16th St. In order to insure the widest possible distribution, Marxist Institute students are urged to call at once for as many catalogs as they can handle. Institute opens Sept. 29. Registration begins Sept. 22. Classes start Oct. 6. Call for catalogs now!

575 Avenue of Americas — Phone WA 9-1600

Tonight 8 p.m. Tonight

A MASS ELECTION CAMPAIGN RALLY

Peace or War?
Democracy or Fascism?

Will America continue down the road to an atomic slaughter?

Will it continue down the road to a police state?

Or shall it go toward an America of peace and prosperity in a peaceful and prosperous world?

THE ISSUES IN 1952

Hear ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

PETTIS PERRY

GEORGE BLAKE

SIMON GERSON

and the CANDIDATES

OTIS HOOD, Candidate for State Representative in Massachusetts;

E. C. GREENFIELD, Candidate for Governor of Ohio;

JESSE GRAY, Campaign Manager for Benjamin J. Davis, imprisoned Communist leader and candidate for the State Assembly from the 11th Assembly District, N. Y.

ROCKLAND PALACE

155th Street and 8th Ave.

CULTURAL PROGRAM

Donation 50¢ at the door — Come Early

Auspices:

National and New York State Communist Campaign Committees

Mass Meeting and Concert

TONIGHT—8 P.M.

to celebrate the 8th anniversary of Romanian freedom from Nazi German armies

Speakers:

Hon. CORNELIU BOGDAN, Charge d'affaires of Roumanian People's Republic at Washington, D. C.

HOWARD FAST, world famous novelist

LEON STRAUS, executive - secretary, Fur Dyers and Dressers Union

GEORGE VOCILA

and other prominent speakers

Entertainment:

RAY LEV, internationally famous concert pianist and others

The celebration will be held at

RIVERSIDE PLAZA HOTEL

Broadway and 73rd Street

Contribution 50¢

Auspices: Comm for 8th Anniversary of Romanian Freedom from Nazi German Armies

COMMUNIST ELECTION RALLY TONIGHT

ROCKLAND PALACE
155th ST. & 8th AVE.

Simon W. Gerson, Smith Act defendant and congressional candidate on the People's Rights Party in Brooklyn, and Jesse Gray, campaign manager for Benjamin J. Davis, imprisoned Smith Act victim and Harlem assemblyman candidate on the Freedom Party ticket, will address the voters tonight over WOR from 9:30 to 10 p.m. Their speeches will highlight the mass Communist election campaign rally at Rockland Palace, 155 St. and 8 Ave.

Both Gerson and Davis will file their nominating petition signatures with the Board of Elections

today. Mr. Gray will submit the petitions on behalf of Davis. The People's Rights Party which named Gerson in Brooklyn's 13 C.D. and the Freedom Party which nominated Davis in Harlem's 11 A.D. wound up their whirlwind signature drives last night.

Their campaigns were revelations in election activity, reflecting the sweeping anti-Smith Act feeling among all sections of the people and the tremendous demand for peace rooted in the communities. Signatures amassed for both candidates were far in excess of the Board of Election requirements

and attested to the growing desire of the voters to unite behind candidates and on behalf of programs that militantly fight for civil liberties, for an end to the Korean war, and for annulment of the Smith and McCarran acts.

In Harlem and in Brooklyn, despite the intimidations of war-hysteria and fears of harassment, thousands of voters in all parties expressed a willingness to hear the Communist Party program, to support the fight of the Smith Act defendants against the pro-fascist conspiracy, and in Harlem the Davis campaign spurred the am-

nesty drive to "Free Ben Davis." Gray will speak on behalf of the imprisoned Communist candidate and his speech is expected to echo the great Negro leader's struggle for Negro liberation and peace. Gerson, a state Communist leader, who has held important appointive political posts and legislative assignments, will discuss the issues in the campaign and dwell on the significance of the 12-day whirlwind signature drive which as of last night had already gone way over the 3,000 required to place him on the ballot.

The Rockland Palace election

rally tonight will hear, in addition, three other Smith Act trial defendants. They are Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry and George Blake. Miss Flynn, a member of the National Committee of the Party, and Mr. Perry, an alternate member of the committee, are acting as counsel for themselves in the Foley Square trial.

Other speakers will be Otis Hood, candidate for State Representative in Massachusetts, whose campaign has stirred the voters, and E. C. Greenfield, candidate for governor of Ohio.

The rally will begin at 8 p.m.

Eisenhower Hits Truman's War; Forgets Dulles

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in his major foreign policy speech thus far attempted to capitalize on the mounting anger of the American people against the Korean war by blaming it on the Truman administration. He did so by deliberately forgetting the role of his chief foreign policy adviser, John Foster Dulles, in the Korean adventure. Dulles personally laid the plans in Korea which were carried out by the State Department stooge, Sygman Rhee.

In a speech at Convention Hall, which he billed as the "formal opening" of his presidential campaign, Eisenhower garbed his own warlike program in "peace" phrases. The Truman administration, he said, "has bungled us perilously close to World War III." Peace, he told the voters,

can come only through a Republican administration.

"The first step toward winning a peace that we can trust to endure is to establish in Washington an administration which we ourselves can trust," he said. "We will win this battle for peace only after we have won the battle of Washington."

Eisenhower offered a 10-point foreign policy program, the first point of which was the election of a Republican administration.

The program included close ties with the British, French and other imperialists, backed by traitor governments to dominate the colonial world. This was couched in a plea for a strong system of allies.

Moses' Housing Plan Ignores Low Incomes

An unsubsidized housing program to build two large and four small projects on vacant and slum sites which would provide about 9,200 units at a cost of about \$130,000,000 was submitted yesterday to Mayor Impellitteri by Robert Moses, city construction co-ordinator, on behalf of the Mayor's Committee set up following the Bedford Ave. fire last June.

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In effect, Moses hopes through this program to continue his so-called slum clearance offensive against workingclass communities.

In his report to Impellitteri, "Moses estimated that rents on the vacant land site projects totaling about 4,800 units, would be about \$16 per room" assuming that every possible economy in design and construction is insisted upon.

Low income families which comprise the overwhelming bulk of the city's housing victims will find this rental yardstick difficult to meet.

Rents for projects to be built on slum sites would doubtless be much higher because of condemnation and demolition costs.

Report 119 New Polio Cases in N. Y. State

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—The State Health Department said today the number of new polio cases reported for the week ending Aug. 30 was 119.

There were 181 cases reported for the previous week.

Daily Worker

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Negro Unionist Tells Un-Americans to Hunt Un-Americans in KKK

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Leon Beverly, president of the Armour local of the United Packinghouse Workers in Chicago, Leon Beverly, today told the House Un-American Committee to "go look for un-Americanism in the Ku Klu Klan."

Beverly, appearing in the third day of the Un-American Committee's witchhunt here, blasted the stoolpigeons paraded by the witch-hunt.

Under committee questioning, the Negro union leader defined a stoolpigeon as "anyone who sneers our local at a time when it is carrying on a bitter fight for a new contract against the packing corporations."

The committee opened its attack on the embattled packing-house union today after two days of assaulting the striking International Harvester workers.

Disturbed by the powerful and united labor resistance to its smear session here, the committee today took special steps to heighten the hysteria.

Armed guards were placed in clusters around the federal building where the hearing was picketed on its opening day. The Chicago Herald-American carried screaming banner headlines that "machine guns guard red quiz." The county American Legion sent a wire to the committee offering the use of its members as vigilantes.

Failing to create hysteria in the plants by means of scare headlines, the committee's counsel, Frank Tavenner, today told the newspaper reporters he would prepare a typewritten list for them of hundreds of workers named as "Communists."

Beverly branded as a "stoolpigeon" Roy Thompson, the witness who preceded him to the stand, former officer of the Armour local. Beverly invited the committee to attend a meeting of his local. The Negro union leader told the congressmen that they could then see for themselves "that our local is not run by any clique, but by its 7,000 members."

Thompson proved to be disappointment to the witchhunting committee, in spite of his efforts to cooperate fully as a stoolpigeon. He claimed that at a Communist Party meeting, it was decided to run a Negro for the first time in

(Continued on Page 8)



International Harvester strikers picket the House Un-Americans in Chicago. The pickets, members of the Film Equipment Council of the United Electrical Workers, charged the Un-Americans with coming to town for a witchhunt at the present time in a strikebreaking move.

The Facts of Soviet-Chinese Talks

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW. The trouble with most of the press and radio comment on the Chinese-Soviet conference in Moscow is that it substitutes wild speculation for solid facts. And solid facts there are about these discussions which we would do well to examine.

1. There were high representatives of Chinese economy and finance on the delegation headed by premier and foreign minister Chou En-lai. They are meeting with their opposite numbers of the Soviet government. Based on the solid facts of Soviet-Chinese economic relations under the pact signed two and a half years ago the present discussions will expand trade turnover and economic cooperation.

Readers may recall the preposterous comment of the New York Times and other newspapers at the time of the Stalin-Chou En-lai discussions. It ranged from the hairbrained reporting of Sulzberger in Paris, who handed over Chinese ports and half a million laborers to the Russians, to the sneers of a Times editorial that the Soviet Union has nothing to offer China.

Now the Times and its friends can review their day dreaming of 1950 and contemplate the miracle wrought in China with the help

of the Soviet Union. Production is now higher than ever before in China. Not only has it eliminated the famines which western imperialism sponsored in China, but 500,000 tons of Chinese rice delivered to India helped famine sufferers there. Now a new Chinese-Indian trade agreement has been signed for another 100,000 tons of Chinese rice to help the victims of 300 years of western control in India.

EQUAL TREATMENT

Soviet engineers and technicians have helped the Chinese embark on a program of flood control, railroad building, mine prospecting that has already changed the map of China in less than three years. Soviet credits and industrial equipment have helped China start on its program of industrialization. Trade between the two countries has been on a big scale and of mutual advantage. Never before was China treated as an economic equal by a big power.

The results of such equal, mutually beneficial relations between the USSR and China are nothing short of amazing. Now even the London "Economist" acknowledges that China is a world economic power with which Britain must trade.

2. There are high representatives of the Chinese armed forces on the delegation meeting with their

opposite numbers in the Soviet Union. Today even the most conservative British and French newspapers admit that China is a first class military power.

Now it is not only China's size and its inexhaustible manpower which makes it militarily strong. Those assets are supplemented by a first class air force, spearheaded by jet fighters operated by trained pilots, by a modern armored force and by a united army with superb morale.

3. The diplomatic representatives of India, Burma and Afghanistan were at the Moscow airport to greet the Chinese delegation. Those governments are not even faintly pro-Communist. But solid facts show that Asia doesn't view China with the eyes of Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Ree, Bao Dai or Knowland, the Senator from Formosa. There will be a great strengthening of economic and diplomatic ties among the Asian people and the outstanding power of Asia, Peoples China.

What will come of the Soviet-China discussions? Exactly what Chou En-lai said at the airport: The strengthening of cooperation between China and the Soviet Union; agreements that will augment the forces of peace and the cause of peace in Asia. That cannot but strengthen world peace, the American people willing.

peace notebook

South Ohio Minister Speaks Up

IN SOUTHERN OHIO a whole area is being cleared of its inhabitants and billions of dollars are being poured in for science to build—not a huge new cancer research institute, but a new atom bomb project. Are people in the area saying anything about it, saying it's good, saying it's bad...? It's hard to tell without being on the spot, but here is one interesting item reported by the Martins Ferry and Bellaire (Ohio) "Times Leader."

The headline is "Armaments Race Not Way to Peace, Says Minister." The story, dated St. Clairsville, O., says, in part:

"Rev. Charles W. Hamilton warned Rotary Club members and guests yesterday that the current path to peace is 'the wrong one.'"

"Before presenting a film on war's horrors, Rev. Hamilton said that many people were 'thinking more about the great profits they will make from the atomic plant coming to Southern Ohio than they are about peace.'"

"The 20-minute film brought out that this nation was in error by sending guns, tanks, etc., to Asia and Europe, instead of helping those in need and starving in many countries of the world."

"The film theme was that instead of obtaining security for the United States by sending armaments to other nations, 'we are promoting encirclement, destruction and fear in the hearts of those who thought the war over. Nothing can be gained through a race for atomic power and nothing can be obtained permanently by force.'"

Michigan, Cal., 1st from Mark on New Poll

MICHIGAN'S PEACE GROUPS "couldn't wait" for the ballot material now ready for the big national "Cease Fire First" election poll. With a picnic slated for last Sunday in Detroit the peace council mimeographed a simple ballot with the two propositions "DO YOU VOTE FOR AN IMMEDIATE CEASE FIRE IN KOREA?" and "DO YOU VOTE TO SETTLE ALL REMAINING DIFFERENCES BY NEGOTIATION?"

There was space for a "yes" or "no" answer after each, the explanation that the results of the poll would be presented to Michigan political candidates by public delegations. A big brightly painted ballot box was installed next to the busy food counter, and hundreds of picnickers cast their ballots with many expressions of delight at the chance to vote for something that makes so much sense.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY ACTIVE Northern California Peace Council at its meeting Aug. 25 had a long discussion on how best to use the new referendum and agreed that the council can now make its best contribution through this kind of non-partisan campaign which compels all candidates to speak out on the "hot potato."

Specific plans were to be decided on after they got the new referendum ballots, but in the meanwhile it was agreed to use it in neighborhood peace work, and to send copies to other organizations asking them to use it in polling their membership, or, where preferred, to draw up similar referendums of their own. The peace council plans to issue a series of bulletins through the election period publicizing the results of visits to the candidates on this issue.

At this meeting it was reported that 30,000 signatures had been obtained for a Big Five Peace Pact between the US, USSR, France, Britain and China. Pace setters Frances Tandy of East Bay and George Leloy of Frisco were honored for collecting over 1,000 each, and the work of the Richmond Peace Committee and the increased participation of youth all along the line came in for special mention.

What They Learned in Washington State

DURING THE MAGNIFICENT DRIVE in the State of Washington to put a peace referendum on the ballot, a drive initiated by three mothers of GIs in Korea which obtained 27,500 signatures in spite of a blackout by the big press, more than 50 ministers in the state readily granted permission for the petitions to be circulated in their church immediately following services. Though the drive, conducted "on a shoestring" financially, fell short of the rigorous requirements to get on the ballot, it left tremendous enthusiasm among all who participated and a realization of what getting out among the people on peace could do. Twenty-seven thousand five hundred are a lot of people in the State of Washington!

More Letters to the Papers

WITH THE RESUMPTION of "Peace Notebook" the clippings of peace letters in the newspapers are starting to flood in again. Watch for them in this space. They tell an important story. Here is one from a "Concerned Mother" to the Trenton (NJ) Evening Times entitled "Deplores Bombings":

"Sir: It is with great concern that I write concerning the bombings by our planes of hydro-electric plants along the Yalu River. These bombings can only be interpreted as an attack on Manchuria and a definite provocation which may spread the war. This is a serious and dangerous course to take. Manchuria has every right to declare war on us, hence a third World War. I urge all readers to write to their Congressmen and to President Truman to stop the bombings immediately and negotiate an armistice with equal exchange of prisoners."

Another typical letter, from the mother of two sons in Korea to Chicago "News":

"Let me quote from a letter written by my son... 'There is one boy I see every day who is a pathetic sight. He has no hands and of course he begs. He carries a bucket around hoping that someone will throw something in it. Every time I have something edible I always give it to him. If it wasn't for this damn war maybe things would be different.'... When will we have peace so our sons can come home? Rose Matasar, East Chicago, Ind."

Smith Act Stoolies Do a McCarran on Distributive Union

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The same stoolpigeons who testified in Smith Act cases provided the so-called "evidence" in McCarran Committee witchhunt hearings against the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, according to a 300-page report released today by the Senate body.

They included Louis Budenz, Paul Grouch and Harvey Matusew.

The Hearst anti-labor columnist Victor Riesel for the first time appeared openly as a fingerman and "expert" in such hearings.

A summary of the sub-committee's conclusions, signed by Senators Pat McCarran, James O. Eastland and Homer Ferguson, says the union is in "control of agents of the Kremlin" and calls upon the Attorney General to prosecute the heads of the union on perjury charges. They are alleged to have falsely signed non-Communist Taft-Hartley affidavits.

IF THE ATTORNEY General follows the committee's request, most of the present and former top leaders of the DPOW and of its major affiliated, District 65, face the threat of prosecution. The sole basis for the committee's request to the Attorney General are the assertions of Budenz, Matusew, Grouch and Riesel that the

leaders, from president Osman down, are members of the Communist Party.

The committee also asked that the hearings on the DPOW be the basis for "perfecting" Senate Bill 2548 introduced by McCarran to make it unlawful for a member of the Communist Party to hold office or employment in a union and to permit the discharge by employers of any person they consider to be a Communist.

The action against the DPOW comes despite the proclaimed policy of anti-Communism of the union's leaders and their removal of progressives from union office.

LOCAL 19
Also a special target of the committee's report is Local 19 of the DPOW, Memphis, Tenn. The local is overwhelmingly made up of Negro workers, and almost all its leaders are Negro.

IT WAS THE hearings in Memphis, chaired by the Mississippi Dixiecrat Eastland, that were the most disgraceful part of the McCarran Committee's witchhunt.

Some of Eastland's insults against the Negro witnesses even remained in the printed record. In the Senator's concluding speech, as he closed the Memphis hearing, he said the Negroes were "dupes" and continued:

"I think that the Negro officials who testified here are dumb. I do not think they know what has happened. I think they have been simply used by designing people."

This was aimed at Leo Lashley, president of Local 19, and fellow officers.

At one point (page 43 of the proceedings) when one of the committee's investigators told the committee Lashley admitted to him that he was a Communist, Eastland turned to Lashley and said: "Boy, is that true?"

Lashley is a man of 50. The entire tone of questioning of the Negro witnesses was much like that of a racist planter talking to Negro laborers. They were denied the right to consult their attorney, Victor Rabinowitz, who was several times told to "shut up."

(Continued on Page 4)

How Worker Bundle Grew from 20 to 410

CHICAGO.—The story of how one community boosted its Illinois Worker circulation from 20 to 410 papers each week was told this week by the Rev. Lucy Mosely, Chairman of the Near North Side Freedom of the Press Committee.

"The first 20 papers were sold by Mrs. Gertrude Noyes," she said, "but after several weeks she asked some of her customers to help sell the paper. One woman said that she circulated her copy in the building where she lived, and that she could see no reason why she couldn't sell them the paper instead. She decided to take

five copies to start with."

Another, a blind man, said one of his friends came in to read him his paper and then took it back when he left. He felt that he could probably sell him a copy.

A third said she would have her son sell the papers on their block and earn some allowance money for himself.

"Slowly the larger bundle grew," said Rev. Mosely. "At the first meeting of these original 20 readers they had discussed the paper and decided to build it."

A young worker who is also a minister said, "This paper speaks to the working people — tells of

their housing problems and how to improve their living conditions — it calls for unity of all people and for peace."

"The building of this circulation is the most important work I can do."

Over several months, the bundle of this committee has grown from its original 20 to 410.

The Committee feels that the big job they now have is to transfer some of their readers into regular subscribers and extend their routes further into the community. They have pledged to obtain 25 subscriptions in the next six weeks, without dropping any of their bundle.

HALLINAN AND MRS. BASS ON TV, RADIO TOMORROW

New Yorkers will have their first opportunity to see and hear the national peace candidates, Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, tomorrow (Saturday) at 1:30 p.m. over WNET (Channel 4) and over WNBC. The Progressive Party Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates will speak from Chicago over a nationwide TV and radio hookup.

Their subject will be "Peace in Korea Now—No ifs, ands or buts."

The Hallinan-Bass half-hour broadcast, a partial breakthrough of the network censorship and gag against the Progressive Party campaign, contrasts with the 250 hours on radio and television accorded the Republican and Democratic conventions. Since then, of course, both Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson have been given virtually unlimited air time for their campaign speeches while Hallinan and Mrs. Bass have been forced to make repeated demands on the Federal Communications Commission to insist that the broadcast monopolies adhere to the equal time regulations for political candidates.

Spy Contradicts Budenz on 'Aesop'

By HARRY RAYMOND

John T. McTernan, defense attorney in the trial of the 15 New York Communists, yesterday wrung a reluctant admission from FBI spy Thomas Younglove, a government witness, that he never heard anyone in a Communist Party school teach that the party's constitution was couched in "Aesopian" language or was "window dressing" to hide the organization's aims.

This admission was a direct refutation of the testimony of Louis F. Budenz, professional anti-labor informer, star government witness who fabricated the "Aesopian language" myth.

McTernan questioned Younglove in detail about his attendance at a St. Louis party school in the fall of 1946. The witness said the party's constitution was read and discussed in the classes. When the lawyer asked him if anyone in the school ever characterized the document as "window dressing" or composed in "Aesopian" language, Younglove replied in the negative.

At the outset, the witness said he could not remember how many days a week he attended classes in the school. McTernan observed he "remembered" when he testified in the 1949 Smith Act trial. The witness after a pause of 20 seconds, complained:

"You're asking me to remember what I said in 1949."

"No," the lawyer said, "I'm asking you what happened in 1946."

LONG PAUSES

Asked if he was assigned to study reading material in the school, Younglove paused a full half-minute before replying in the affirmative. He paused 40 seconds before giving an affirmative answer to a question about reports on party policy made to the classes.

Q. Were there reports on current subjects?

A. (A pause of 35 seconds). Some were current; and some were not.

McTernan proceeded to impeach Younglove's story that he was taught in 1946 that the Communists were expecting war and preparing to go underground.

He asked the witness if he read the Daily Worker every day to

acquaint himself with Marxist policies. Younglove could not even recall that the Daily Worker was published six days a week. He complained that McTernan was inquiring about "a paper published once a week."

Q. Weren't you taught the Communist Party wanted an enduring peace in the world?

A. (a 20-second pause). That's the statement they made.

Q. In the class, in the school?

A. Yes.

Q. Weren't you taught the Communist Party wanted peace between the United States and the Soviet Union?

A. (a 75-second pause). Yes, they made those statements.

Q. Weren't you taught the Communist Party took the posi-

(Continued on Page 6)

Steve Nelson Urges Protests On Shift to Brutal Workhouse

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4.—Steve Nelson, victim of the Pennsylvania witchhunters, who has been sentenced to 20 years in jail on a "sedition" frameup, issued the following statement yesterday, after being forcibly removed from the county jail to the workhouse:

"My sudden, forceful transfer from the county jail to the workhouse at Blawnox yesterday is a move to spike my defense in the coming Smith Act case in the Federal Court and to throw every possible obstacle in the way of preparing my defense. It is also aimed to prejudice my application for bail now pending in the State Supreme Court and to prejudice my appeal in the Superior Court. It is now known that in the Los Angeles Smith Act case the Appeals Court freed the defendants on bail against the bitter opposition of the trial judge.

"My transfer was a deliberate move by Judge Montgomery in

the interest of advancing his own political ambition for election to the State Supreme Court in the fall elections. This follows the pattern of Judge Musmanno, who is trying to crack the whip over the liberal forces in France in the same way that he did in Pennsylvania.

"The transfer was to end my speaking up for peace and civil rights. There had been a wonderful response to my letters on these subjects, sometimes as many as 20 a day reaching me in jail. This response made the reactionaries desperate. That is why they put me into the workhouse, where they figure they will be able to cut me off from the campaign for my freedom.

"I call on all my friends and all those interested in the cause of peace and the Bill of Rights to rally to my defense and protest this outrageous treatment."

Justice Dep't Steps Up Witchhunt in Move to Hide Own Scandals

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—U.S. Attorney General James P. McGranery announced today that the Justice Department's so-called internal security section will be enlarged to step up prosecution of alleged "subversives." As per usual, the announcement of new steps to

investigate "Communists" came as a clumsy effort to divert public attention from new charges of graft, corruption and other illegal activities involving the Justice Department.

McGranery has described the expansion as made necessary by the "improvement" in the "program" of the Communists. It was not clear whether he intended this as a tribute to the growing number of Americans who want an end to the Korean war. The millions who fall into this category are either "Communists" or "pro-Communist" in the Justice Department's police-spy interpretation.

McGranery today appointed Roy M. Cohn, son of New York State Supreme Court judge Albert Cohn, to the Internal Security Section. The Attorney General, at the swearing-in ceremonies, had a lot to say about the "Communist threat," but was silent on the Justice Department corruption which he was appointed, allegedly, to clean up.

Cohn has helped prosecute a number of thought-control frameups, including that of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

OIL UNION VOTES FIGHT FOR ABOVE-LIVING-COST RAISES

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The CIO Oil Workers Convention this week adopted a wage policy going beyond cost of living increases. A Policy Committee statement unanimously adopted by the 350 delegates, representing 110,000 members, meeting at the Bellevue Stratford here, said:

"Increases in real wages, over and above cost of living adjustments are justified by the increased productivity of oil workers."

Union president O. A. Knight said that "productivity increases" should amount to about 3 percent annually. He defined them as being based on the increased output per man hour from all sources, including technological advances as well as increased effort from workers.

Another convention resolution for a 36-hour week if unemployment makes it necessary.

The delegates resolved unanimously to make their major goal next year organizing the unorganized. They adopted a six-point organizing program that includes strengthening the coalition of oil unions.

Knight indicates that the union would also assist in organizing oil workers in Latin-America and the Near East.

In hailing the coalition of 22 independent and AFL unions which joined the OWLU in their successful three-week strike last spring, Knight declared: "In the future we shall work together more closely than ever before, and with greater success."

A Policy Committee Report, adopted by the Convention Tuesday, stressed that the coalition of oil unions "operated with remarkable success and was of great importance in the final achievement of our goals."

In estimating last year's strike gains, the report hit at the government's role, and declared: "Had we been dealing with the industry only, we would have won at least 18 cents and probably 20 cents. We did negotiate some 18 cent settlements, but the industry depended on the government to trim down the final amount of the settlement which was cut back to 15 cents by WSB (the Wage Stabilization Board)."

In his report on the bitter 1952

wage struggle, Knight recounted in detail how the strike "was so effective as to immediately knock the companies against the ropes," but that "the possibility of defeat at the hands of the government faced us" after, he said, "we had the industry whipped."

BROKE WAGE FREEZE

Knight reported that "the first reaction on the part of our membership to the 15-cent settlement was one of sore disappointment . . . but we broke through the wage freeze straightjacket . . . and most important of all we demonstrated to the industry and to unorganized oil workers that we

(Continued on Page 6)

Americans Urge Delegations to Asia Peace Meet

Prominent Americans have organized a committee to further the participation of people in this country in the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, it was made known here yesterday. The conference will be held in Peking the last week of September, and is expected to be attended by citizens of 20 nations. "Our objective," the sponsoring committee said, "is to make the aims of the conference known to the people of the U. S. and enlist

N.Y. Meet Sept. 25 On Peace in Asia

A "New York-Peking Peace Meeting" will be held Thursday, Sept. 25, 8 p.m., at City Center Casino, 135 W. 55 St., the New York Sponsoring Committee for Participation in the Peace Conference on the Asian and Pacific Regions announced yesterday.

The meeting will focus attention on the Asia-Pacific peace parley to be held in Peking and, the sponsors declared, to "give voice to the desire of the vast majority of our people for peace in Korea now."

The interest of representative personalities from all walks of life in forming the U. S. delegation to this conference. Each delegate will go as a free individual, make his own observations and bring back his own report."

Those wishing to attend the Peace Parley as individuals or representatives of organizations, it said, should communicate with the United States Sponsoring Committee for Participation in the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, Second Floor, 257 Seventh Avenue, New York 1.

A partial list of the sponsoring committee includes: Hugh Bryson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Howard Fast, Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Peter Hyun, Albert E. Kahn, Rockwell Kent, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Ida Pruitt, Rev. Willard Upham, Thomas Richardson, Paul Robeson, Dr. H. H. Roberts and Maud Russell.

How Soviet 5-Year Plan Aids Peace Camp

By JOHN PITTMAN

(Final article of a series)

Most important aspect of the fifth Five-Year Plan of the Soviet Union is the massive strength which its realization will add to the already powerful forces of the world peace camp.

The politicians and apologists of imperialism realize this, and the realization has spread such consternation in their ranks that, in order to reassure themselves as well as to discredit the aims of the plan, they fall into contradiction. On the one hand, they proclaim the Soviet people's peacefulness of fulfilling the plan; and on

the other hand, they concede its probable fulfillment yet assert that it will increase the "threat of aggression" to the so-called "free world."

But, as preceding articles in this series have attempted to show, the great constructions proposed by the fifth Five-Year Plan have the goal of "ensuring the further advance of all branches of the national economy, growth of material well-being, rise in the health and cultural level of the people."

Such goals cannot possibly be realized if the "technical" and forces of production are concen-

trated on war preparations. We have the facts of our own daily lives to show that a program of vast armaments, even in so rich and productive a country as ours, precludes continuous price reductions, continuous increases in the real wages and material well-being of the people.

AIDS TO PEACE

In addition, however, the fulfillment of the fifth Five-Year Plan of the Soviet Union can be expected to make a number of direct contributions to the struggle for peace, as follows:

1. The greater the strength of the Soviet Union, the greater the

deterrent to provocations and to "crusades" intent on "liberating" the people of the Soviet Union back into the arms of capitalists, landlords, militarists and racists.

2. It will strengthen the system of people's democracy and speed the transition to socialism in the countries of eastern Europe, and the vast democratizing and industrializing projects in People's China, the People's Republic of Viet Nam, and the Mongolian People's Republic. Obviously, the more powerful become these countries, the greater the deterrent to aggression against them and their

(Continued on Page 6)

Fight Moves to Deport Mexican Americans

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3.—The Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born charged here today that the Immigration Service is "systematically victimizing Mexican-American workers because of their progressive opinions and their fight for equal rights."

Most recent victim was Agapito Gomez, said the committee. It urged protests to local Immigration Director Herman Landon at Mutual 1281.

Gomez, a foundry worker, lives in Norwalk and is a member of the CIO United Steel Workers. Born in Mexico in 1907, he entered the United States in 1928. His wife and two children are American born.

Immigration service officials arrested Gomez for deportation under the McCarran Act and took him to Terminal Island Aug. 19. Aug. 21 he was freed on bail furnished from the committee's fund.

"Due to the increased intensity of the deportation drive, the bail fund committee's resources are greatly strained," the committee said.

The committee called for loans to the bail fund committee and contributions to the defense work.

Information may be obtained at the committee office, 326 W. Third St., Madison 2169.

Smith Act

(Continued from Page 2)
up" by the Senator and threatened with ejection.

AN EXAMPLE of the way Eastland sought to trick Lashley into saying he attended Communist meetings when he attended Progressive Party meeting, is the following on Page 83:

SENATOR EASTLAND. How many meetings did you go to of the Communist Party?

MR. LASHLEY. Senator, those meetings, if you say they are Progressive Party meetings, I went several meetings.

SENATOR EASTLAND. That was Communist regardless of what it was called, was it not?

MR. LASHLEY. Well, we had a series of those meetings.

SENATOR EASTLAND. Well, I say they were Communist Party meetings regardless whether it was called Progressive Party or Republican or Democrat. You knew it was a Communist Party meeting?

MR. LASHLEY. No sir, I didn't. Frequently, when Lashley and other witnesses invoked the fifth amendment on self incrimination, the hysterical Senator shouted he refused to give them the right to invoke the constitutional amendment and at the same time refused to let them consult their attorney.

To Fight Bias In Los Angeles Fire Department

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4.—The National Association for Advancement of Colored People has announced it will conduct an all-out campaign against jimcrow practices of the Los Angeles fire department.

Lester Bailey, NAACP local executive, said he "could see no reason why Los Angeles pursues a policy that is in plain violation of the laws of the state."

This city has Negro firemen, but they are segregated into two stations, one at 14th and Central and the other at 34th and Central.

Negroes are not allowed to serve in any other fire stations in the city, nor can white firemen take appointments in the two jimcrow stations.

Bailey cited the recent success of the Alameda branch of the NAACP in getting segregation abolished in the Oakland fire department.

World of Labor

by George Morris

Election Brings Out The Witch-Hunters

WITH THE LAUNCHING of the political campaign by the Presidential candidates, the witchhunt committees of both the House and Senate also opened their season. While the House Un-Americans, headed by Dixiecrat Wood of Georgia, began its inquisition of Chicago unionists, the Senate's committee, headed by that friend of fascists Pat McCarran, released the report of its witchhunt into the affairs of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers and recommendations for prosecution of its leaders.

Next month the McCarran Committee is scheduled to stage a "show" in Salt Lake City, with the four top officers of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers the intended victims. Since the old Dies Committee came on the scene, and the witchhunt practice became part of the general legislative practice of Congress and some of the state legislatures, it has become customary to time the redbaiting shows with important election campaigns.

The personal interest of the witchhunters themselves is also a factor in the picture. Rep. Charles E. Potter of Michigan, for example, a member of the House Un-Americans, was instrumental in placing the scene of a previous witchhunt in his state because his reelection strategy mainly depends on whipping up a redbaiting and an anti-Negro hysteria.

Rep. Harold H. Velde of Illinois, also of the House Un-

Americans, hopes to be the principal gainer out of the current Chicago inquisition. Both Potter and Velde are given a 100 percent anti-labor rating in the recent Congressional voting record chart made public by the CIO.

Sen. McCarran has a special grudge against the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers because it is one of the major unions in his sparsely populated Nevada. Its progressive militant policies are like a thorn in the side of his gambler and vice-dominated state machine and the silver and copper companies whom McCarran serves so faithfully.

Chairman Wood of the House Un-Americans and McCarran's witchhunter pal, Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi, are especially interested in turning the committees into platforms for Dixiecrat and anti-FEPC agitation as was done through the hearings in Detroit and Memphis, Tenn. The latter case was against a DPO local almost entirely of Negro members and leaders.

OSTENSIBLY the purpose of the hearings is to hunt for "subversive" Communists in the unions. But it is hardly an accident that the unions picked are also outstanding both as protectors of the economic interests of their members and as organizations that always show a high degree of political activity and mobilization of votes for candidates with the most liberal records.

As in many previous hearings, the United Electrical, Radio

and Machine Workers is among the unions pilloried in the Chicago hearings. The strike of the union's 32,000 members in International Harvester plants gave the witchhunters an added zest.

Also on the Chicago target are local or regional leaders of the United Packinghouse Workers; United Automobile Workers; International Fur and Leather Workers Union and others best known for their leadership in the struggle for peace, civil rights and economic improvements.

IT IS A BIG QUESTION, of course, whether the witchhunters are very successful in removing progressives from leadership. In Detroit they had the alliance of Walter Reuther, who quickly followed their show with an administrator over Ford Local 600. The recent building elections in Ford Local 600 should have demonstrated even to Reuther that by tying himself to the Un-Americans he didn't gain in popularity. The anti-Reuther coalition surpassed its previous majority.

But the Un-Americans and McCarran committees, nevertheless, do accomplish their MAIN purpose, the pollution of the campaign atmosphere with McCarthyite poison. They know that the more of such poison in the political ether, the better the climate for the likes of Wood, Eastland, McCarran, Potter and Velde. Did not Murray tell the CIO after the severe election defeats of 1950 that the main cause was "McCarthyism"? But Murray and Reuther or William Green and Dubinsky can hardly have cause for complaint against McCarthyism if they are so narrow-minded as to let the witchhunt shows of these worst friends of McCarthy go unchallenged because the men and women put on the stand are militant progressives. If the AFL and CIO leaders really mean what they say on the importance of the present election campaign, then they had better challenge the Woods and the McCarrans.

Press Roundup

THE WORLD TELEGRAM front-pages the hokum that "the South cheered itself hoarse" for Eisenhower. The racist Telegram doesn't mention, naturally, how Eisenhower arrogantly snubbed a Negro leader during his Southern tour. To the Telegram, as to the general, the "South" doesn't include its more than 9,000,000 Negroes. Their "South" is confined to the Republicans' Dixiecrat pals.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE solemnly front-pages an item on "an American research study of Soviet humor" which has been "placed on the government's secrets when we note that this giving away one of Washington's secrets when we note that this is one of the things that Soviet citizens laugh at."

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN's E. F. Tompkins whines about the alleged "snide attempt to injure General Eisenhower by pretending to hold him responsible for what Sen. McCarthy may have said or done. . . ." But it's the same Journal American which backs a Foley Square trial in which police-informers' lies about what some Communist allegedly said are held to be the responsibility of the 15 Communist defendants. But when some one tells the obvious truth that Eisenhower has endorsed McCarthy and therefore his vicious smear techniques, listen to the Hearstlings howling.

THE POST's Leonard Lyons writes: "Tommy Manville saw Sam Chapman at the Starlight Roof and expressed envy over his publicity." See how much superior our "Free Way of Life" is over "materialistic" socialism? Over there, their heroes are miners and builders, and scientists. They have no columnists who reverently detail the doings of men married 10 times or charged with procuring.

The same column reports that "Jim Farley sat down with David Dubinsky and Judge Sam Rosenman at the Stevenson luncheon and smilingly told them: 'Stevenson can't lose now that we liberals are together again. . . .' In case you're confused by the label, Farley is a "liberal" supporter of the fascist Franco and Dubinsky is the "liberal" supporter of Dulles' program for World War III against Russia.

THE TIMES is hurt at Truman's charge that Eisenhower would risk war to overthrow socialism, says Truman has said the same thing in the past as Eisenhower does now. The Times explains that "what is really being asserted here by Gen. Eisenhower and concurred in by Truman is a reaffirmation of the Stimson doctrine of non-recognition." If we understand correctly—and we do—the whole gang intends to inform every Russian child killed by an a-bomb that Washington doesn't recognize him. —R. F.

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Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Shall We Vote for Man Who Bars Cease-fire?

HOW DO THE PEOPLE who claim Adlai Stevenson's foreign policy is different from Harry Truman's explain the Governor's defense of prolonging the cease-fire negotiations in Korea? This is a crucial question because a cease-fire in Korea has become the key to a peaceful settlement in Asia and possibly in the world. Hence the man who would pledge to use his influence to get a cease-fire—and if he were President of the United States he would only have to say the word—would give the voters something besides peace-serving platitudes by which to judge his determination to mount a foreign policy for peace.

But Stevenson defended the stalling of the cease-fire negotiations. In his address to the armed forces he said, "We have gained a year's time in which we have won three significant and quite possibly decisive victories."

Stevenson says, first, "we have enormously expanded our defense production." Second, "the strength of our Allies have grown mightily." Third, by yielding neither to timidity nor to recklessness, "we have won the respect which is a powerful deterrent to aggression."

Conspicuously absent from Stevenson's catalogue of "victories" is their cost. The item is listed, but the price tag is

missing. And this absent detail makes all the difference in our estimation of where or not they are "victories," because the price tag would show who paid the price, got the goods and was robbed, and who made a handsome profit, and wants to continue peddling the same.

FOR INSTANCE, that first "victory"—"our enormously expanded defense production."

Well, the big Ford, Chrysler and General Motors plants—they represent enormously expanded tank production. Have "we" got those plants? If not, who has? Ford, Chrysler and the duPonts, of course. So when Stevenson says "our" defense production, he is really not talking about you and me and our next door neighbors, but about Ford, Chrysler and the duPonts. To Stevenson, it is a "victory" when Ford, Chrysler and the duPonts "enormously expand" their private property!

To estimate the total cost of this "victory," you have to break it down and estimate the separate costs. Then you'll see who paid these costs. Take the battle-front cost. The May 30 issue of U. S. News & World Report es-

timated that up to that time the Korean war had cost 109,000 American casualties, 15 billion dollars, and 16 million tons of goods, in addition to which, one million American families had had their sons sent to Korea. Now this is far too low an estimate of costs, but even if we take this estimate, leaving out of consideration altogether what the war has cost other peoples, it can hardly be dismissed.

Which "we" paid this battle-front cost—the "we" which means people in the same category as Ford, Chrysler and duPont, or the "we" which takes in the rest of us? Has anyone reading this column heard of a Wall Street banker's son being a casualty in Korea?

AND AS FOR THE home-front cost, which "we" is it that went \$400 in debt in 1950 and probably more in 1951 just trying to keep up a minimum standard of living? Has the "enormously expanded defense capacity" of U. S. Steel, General Electric, and Newmont Mining brought a federal FEPC law any nearer realization, or made the average citizen feel less afraid to sign a petition observing Bill of Rights Day? Is Stevenson's "victory" a victory for flood and

(Continued on Page 6)

COMING in the weekend WORKER
10 Months on Ellis Island . . . by Martin Young

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EISENHOWER WOOS JIMCROW

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S tour of the South was an insult to every Southern Negro and to the Southern white working people whose own fate is dependent on the full emancipation of their Negro brothers.

Eisenhower snubbed the Negro Republican leader, Mr. J. W. Dobbs of Atlanta. He disposed of the Negro question in a pious phrase. And he made corruption in Washington his main pitch in that section of the country where the Constitutional process has been so corrupted with rope and faggot that the stench has encircled the world.

None of this is surprising from a member of a military clique which itself is drenched in racism, which chose the colored people of Japan for its atombomb experiments, and the people of Korea for its researches in napalm bombing and, it is widely charged, germ-warfare.

The closest Eisenhower got to the Negro question was his remark that "unless we protect the rights of your neighbor, whatever the color of his skin, we are going to lose our own rights."

Translated into Eisenhower's previously expressed position on "states' rights," this meant: unless you make some local gesture on FEPC, there might be federal action some day and this would endanger YOUR RIGHT TO ROB AND LYNCH THE NEGRO AS YOU WISH.

This, it happens, is exactly the position of Gov. Stevenson too. The Democratic candidate has made it clear that the states should take action on FEPC first (just what kind of action, he doesn't say) and only if they fail to act, then the federal government should act—and he doesn't spell out what that action should be either.

How long this process would take can be judged by the fact that even in Stevenson's own state of Illinois there is still no state FEPC. How many years would we have to wait to see what Mississippi and Georgia intended to do?

It is in the South that the real nature of the two-party system is most clearly revealed. For the local one-party system in the South merges with both of Wall Street's parties nationally. With the Dixiecrats, it is a toss-up whether to support Eisenhower or Stevenson. The bulk of them are backing Stevenson, a few, Eisenhower. But it is surprising nobody when the morning paper tells that some Dixiecrat has switched sides over-night for some tactical advantage.

What a contrast between the wooing of the Dixiecrats by the Eisenhower-Nixon and the Stevenson-Sparkman tickets, on the one hand, and the position taken by the Progressive Party! Not only does the Progressive Party alone of the three national tickets come into collision with the Dixiecrats, but it chose an outstanding Negro woman leader, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, for its vice-presidency nominee—unprecedented in the history of American political life.

A vote for either of the old party tickets can only serve to perpetuate the infamous system of jimcrow regardless of the feelings of the voter himself. Only votes for the Progressive Party candidates and for local coalition and Communist candidates, are really for an FEPC, for cloture and for a full civil rights program. And especially the actual election to office of Negro candidates!

But every voter not only has a vote to be cast. He has the means through his union and community organization to insist that President Truman immediately issue an order establishing an FEPC and wiping out jimcrow in the armed forces, and to insist that every candidate come out four-square for a civil rights program without any tricky "ifs" and "buts."

DOCK RACKETEERING

THERE IS NO DOUBT of it. This is an election year.

Gov. Dewey's crime commission is conducting an "investigation" of crime and corruption on the waterfront.

By now this has become a regular affair. It ranks with baby-kissing as part of the old party electioneering and is about as fruitful unless it gets to the root of the matter.

For years now, the rank and file dockers and this paper have been insisting that the source of the racketeering and crime along the waterfront lies in the hiring system. This is in the hands of gangsters who prey on the workers and therefore are shielded by the shipowners.

On the West Coast, there is union-hall hiring—won by the longshoremen in a bitter fight under the leadership of Harry Bridges. And for instituting a system which makes racketeering virtually impossible, Bridges received due thanks—in the form of persecution by shipowners and the Department of Justice, and expulsion from the CIO by its top leaders.

Investigations of New York's waterfront will come and go—but the best safeguard against racketeering is possession of a democratically-run union hall.



Judge Parker's Record and The Baltimore '6' Decision

By ROB. F. HALL
WASHINGTON.
(Conclusion)

THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 25, 1930 contained this significant headline:

"WALTER WHITE SAYS PARKER MEN THREATEN NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES TO KEEP QUIET"

The "Parker" referred to is Chief Judge John J. Parker of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals who recently upheld the frameup conviction of the Baltimore Smith Act defendants.

The New York Times story related some of the facts in the efforts of Parker's crowd to use terror in suppressing Negro opposition to the appointment of Parker of the Supreme Court by President Hoover.

Because of Parker's drive for the disfranchisement of Negroes in North Carolina, the NAACP had launched its own campaign to collect evidence for the Senate to prove that Parker was unfit for that high post.

A total of 122 affidavits were collected in North Carolina. They included sworn testimony to the effect that the Republican Party of the state under Parker "does not invite, permit, or receive Negro delegates, that its conventions are held in places where Negroes are prohibited and that Judge Parker flagrantly violated the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the U. S. Constitution."

"The Negroes in America are stirred on this issue and united as they have not been on any single issue since the civil war," Walter White was quoted in the New York Times as saying.

The Negro people were refuting Parker's slander that they were "not ready" to take part in political struggles. So active were they in this fight that Senator Overman of North Carolina complained: "If Judge Parker is rejected, Southern Negroes will accept it as due to their protests and may become unruly."

ANGERED by this show of strength of the Negro people, the state's white supremacists, Republican and Democratic, borrowed a leaf from the old KKK and openly terrorized Negroes who opposed Parker's nomination.

Negro leaders were ordered by white citizens to sign statements endorsing Parker or suffer the consequences.

But, as Walter White told

the Times, "despite threats of physical injury, they are remain firm in their opposition."

The campaign of terror continued, however, and on April 24, White wired Gov. Gardner at Raleigh demanding that he "protect lives and property of Negroes in Winston-Salem and Greensboro."

"Lily-white Republicans are calling meetings . . . to attempt to force Negroes to sign endorsements - of J. J. Parker," White's message read. He said those who refused have had "their lives and their property threatened" and some had been "run out of the state."

In Philadelphia the joint chairman of the committee on race relations of the Quakers sent a letter to the Senate opposing Parker's nomination as "unfair to a tenth of the American people." Nineteen members of Dartmouth college faculty likewise wired their protest.

On the Senators' desks protests from AFL locals and especially from the United Mine Workers had piled high. Senators Borah, Ashurst and Norris had denounced the appointment. The judiciary committee, after long debate, decided against confirmation.

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, then edited by the crusading Lowell Mellett, commented that the issue of Parker's fitness for the Supreme Court had been "decided by the American people in their only way of speaking between elections - through the press and through direct pressure upon the President and the Senate. In the most sweeping condemnation ever vented upon a Presidential appointment for the court in this generation, public opinion has declared Parker unfit."

In an answer to the New York Times which complained of the Negro people's fight against Parker's nomination, Walter White replied: "No one informed of events in Washington will deny that Negro protests helped to bring about the defeat of the Parker nomination. And who will deny the justice of the Negroes' rebuking with their voices as citizens and with their votes those who seek to keep them disfranchised?"

Daniel J. Tobin, leader of the Teamsters union, rejoiced that Hoover had been defeated in his efforts to "prostitute" the Su-

preme Court for political purposes.

"The workers of the country bitterly resented the effort on the part of President Hoover to put on that bench a man who had become notorious for his opposition to the workers."

BUT THE DEFEAT of Parker for the Supreme Court did not deprive him of his important post as a judge in the circuit court of appeals. The bitter prejudices he entertained then against Negroes and against workers, so dramatically revealed in 1930 in the confirmation fight, still motivate him in the vital decisions which he hands down year by year.

On April 1 of this year he ruled that jimcrow schools in North Carolina are legal and that Negro children who live in a community lacking in Negro schools may be required to travel every day great distances for their education.

On July 31 he approved the conviction of the six defendants in the Baltimore Smith Act case.

In both decisions he showed for the U. S. Constitution the same contempt he displayed in the Red Jacket Coal Co. case in 1927 and in his campaign for disfranchising Negro voters in 1920.

City Workers Win Wage Hike in San Jose, Calif.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 4.—San Jose Local 644 of the United Public Workers scored a major victory last month when the San Jose City Council broke the 5.7 percent pay raise pattern to gain a \$20 across the board monthly pay increase.

The council's action, taken Aug. 18, climaxed a several year long fight by Local 644 to break the percentage pay raise pattern. The majority of the council upheld the \$20 increase despite opposition from virtually all city executives.

Supporting Local 644 in their demands were the Santa Clara county AFL Central Labor Council, Starr Hilton Club, AFL Intl. Firefighters, Mexican - American National Assn. (ANMA), and the Joint Action Committee of Northern California Unions.

Cease Fire

(Continued from Page 4)
drought control? Or is it not a victory only for the tiny minority who prey off war-prices, war-rents, war-taxes, and the political reaction that goes with them?

Defense Secretary Lovett says by next June "we'll have enough tanks. Then what? What do 'we' do with the tanks? What do 'we' do with the 'enormously expanded defense capacity' then?"

By no stretch of the imagination can the costs the masses of the American people have paid, are now paying and will continue to pay for some time, because of stalling the cease-fire, be considered a victory for the people. Stevenson is talking through his hat.

And second, instead of the "strength of our Allies" growing mightily—since he specifies the Western Europeans, Greeks, Turks, Yugoslavs, Syngman Rhee troops and Bao Dai troops—what has really "grown mightily" has been the DEPENDENCE of all these bankrupt political regimes on Wall Street and Washington. This may be a "victory" to Wall Street, but to the average American family it has been and still is a costly liability.

As for Stevenson's claim of "our" commanding the respect of peoples throughout the world, even John Foster Dulles admits this is not true. In truth, the prolongation of the negotiations in Korea daily earns for us the increasing hatred and contempt of mankind.

By trying to defend the deliberate stalling of a cease-fire in Korea, Stevenson puts himself in the same category as Truman and Eisenhower. Does anyone seriously argue that such a man should receive our votes, instead of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass?

5-Year Plan

(Continued from Page 3)
neighbors.

The fifth Five-Year Plan will accomplish this by expanding the volume and quality of products exchanged between the Soviet Union and these countries, and by enabling Moscow to extend loans and credits to its allies in the peace camp.

EFFECT ON COLONIES

3. It will strengthen the forces struggling for liberation from colonialism, not only by providing examples of what other peoples formerly held in colonial bondage can do, but also by mobilizing the restraining influence of world opinion against the imperialists. In addition, the great power radiating from the camp of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, both by repelling the comprador bourgeois circles and by attracting the truly patriotic national bourgeoisie in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, weakens the grip of imperialism and narrows its base for maneuvering in these countries.

4. The plan will strengthen the peace forces within the imperialist countries, helping the workers to expose the anti-Soviet and pro-war machinations of the social democrats and employers' agents and police spies. It provides another cogent argument for a policy of peaceful negotiation, trade and cultural exchange with the countries of socialism and people's democracy.

5. The plan will further the neutralization of small capitalist states struggling for their independence from the imperialist war bloc. The possibilities for achieving this independence through friendly relations and trade with the countries of the peace camp will exercise an increasingly powerful attraction even for the bourgeoisie and ruling circles of India, Indonesia, the Middle Eastern, Scandinavian and Latin American countries.

For all these reasons, the fifth Five-Year Plan has increased the sense of impending doom amongst the billionaire war-profits and their politicians. And all the more

so because the announcement of the plan coincides with increasingly sharp aggravations of all the contradictions of the world imperialism and the imminence of bankruptcy in the imperialist countries. Only yesterday, the International Monetary Fund reported that many of its member countries were "attempting to live beyond their means," and predicted dire consequences from the inflation which blankets the so-called "free world." The United Nations World Economic Report, and even the doctored reports of the State Department and other private Wall Street agencies reveal continuous retrogression in the economies of the capitalist countries.

It must be expected, therefore, that in the ruling circles of the imperialist countries, and especially among the Wall Street bankers and their politicians and military henchmen in Washington, the prospect projected by the new Soviet plan will heighten alarm and increase desperation. And a growing sense of impotence cannot but accentuate the recklessness already manifest in the Truman foreign policy and the policies both Eisenhower and Stevenson espouse.

For us in the U.S., therefore, the fifth Five Year Plan brings not only new strength and weapons for the forces struggling for peace, but also the greater necessity to step up this struggle. Already we are being drenched with new and old lies, with more war propaganda. To safeguard our country and people from further acts of recklessness, the lies must be refuted, the propaganda countered with the demand for a foreign policy of peaceful negotiation of all disputes, of ending NOW the wars which are in process, and of preventing the outbreak of new wars by a pact of peace between the great powers.

Oil Union

(Continued from Page 3)
are a united, militant, and capable union."

There was, however, no criticism of the Truman Administration as Knight called for Stevenson's election. While there is a notable lack of enthusiasm for the Democratic Party at the convention, endorsement of Stevenson is scheduled later in the week.

Trial of 15

(Continued from Page 3)
tion that war could be avoided?

A. (a 50-second pause). I'll say yes.

When Younglove at one point denied that the party advocated a program "to secure durable peace," McTernan showed him the 1945 party resolution which set forth that position.

The witness reluctantly admitted the resolution was part of the assigned study in the school.

NO "SABOTAGE"

Over vigorous objections by assistant prosecutor David L. Marks, McTernan read to the jury from the study outline which Younglove said he used in the school. This demolished the stoop-pigeon's claim he was taught the party advocated war, sabotage and force and violence.

Q. You found nothing in this outline on sabotage, did you?

A. No, I don't think I did. After several long pauses by the witness, he finally said there was nothing in the study outline on the technique of insurrection, the use of force of firearms. He further admitted that Ralph Shaw, Missouri Communist chairman, never gave any instructions on the "use of arms or the technique of insurrection" during any alleged 1946 speech.

Younglove had fabricated a story earlier claiming Shaw said he met a "personal representative of Stalin" in New York who warned of war and urged U.S. Communists to "go underground."

STALIN INTERVIEW

McTernan pointed out that in September, 1946, the very time the witness claimed Shaw made that remark, Stalin told a London Times correspondent that the Soviet policy was one of peace and that only military adventurers talked of war.

McTernan offered as evidence a copy of the Daily Worker, Sept. 25, 1946, which carried the full text of the Stalin interview with the London writer. Judge Edward J. Dimock rejected the offer.

Defense attorney Frank Serri

pointed out that the Stalin interview "directly contradicts this witness and shows he was lying."

"The story of the witness is incredible as a matter of law and fact," he declared.

McTernan charged that the judge's refusal to accept the text of the Stalin interview as evidence "has seriously prejudiced us," and defense lawyers James Wright and Mary Kaufman joined in objecting to the ruling.

Defendant Pettis Perry, acting on his own counsel, reminded the court that throughout the entire trial the prosecution contended that Communists in the U. S. were taught to study and follow every word of Stalin's. He told the judge that the government has offered as evidence Stalin's statements and writings about Czarist Russia.

"Here," Perry said, "you have Stalin saying something on a current issue."

He labeled the Younglove story about the "personal" representative of Stalin "fantastic" and a "concoction."

The trial continues this morning, with attorney Mary Kaufman continuing the cross-examination.

July War Goods Deliveries Top Two Billion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—More than \$2,000,000,000 worth of military goods were delivered in July, Acting Defense Mobilizer John R. Steelman said today.

In his monthly report to President Truman, Steelman said "substantially" more than 800 military planes were delivered in July, including a "marked increase" in Thunderjet fighter-bombers.

Communists in Japan to Run 108 Candidates

TOKYO, Sept. 4.—One hundred and eight candidates have been selected by the Japanese Communist party for the Oct. 1 Parliament elections. There were 22 Communists among the 466 legislators in the Diet dissolved last week.

EAT Goulash, Shashlik, Lasagna
DANCE Tresser's Band, Cypsy Ensemble
SING With Martha Schlamme, Leon Bibb
PLAY Baseball, Bocce
SAVE Bargain, Bazaar
PICK Festival, Grapes
HEAR Outstanding Speakers
FREE For All Children
SEE Children's Olympics
HONOR Elizabeth Curley Flynn's Birthday

SUNDAY SEPT. 14
From 9 A. M. to Dusk
GRAPE FESTIVAL FREEDOM PICNIC
62 FREE DOOR PRIZES
CASTLE HILL GARDENS
2 Castle Hill Ave. Bronx
75¢ AT DOOR

BRONX TRIBUTE to Elizabeth Curley Flynn
on her 62nd Birthday
Sat., Sept. 6 8:30 P.M.
BANQUET
Allerton Avenue Community Center
683 Allerton Ave.
Entertainment
• Earl Robinson
• Sol Bryson
Speakers
• Clifford McAvoy
• Jerome Gary
Admission — \$1.50
Bronx Citizens Emergency Defense Conference

L.Y.L. SEPTEMBER 10th

Imported Linens
at the
STANLEY THEATRE
A wonderful SALE on imported linens from Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ireland and Belgium. At low prices. A wide selection of tablecloths in all sizes, and colors, sets, dish towels, and pillow cases.
Organizations should contact our wholesale department with regard to fund raising sales. We can help you to raise substantial sums of money thru the sale of these beautiful imported linens.

Classified Ads
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DESPERATE—need 4-room and bath cold water flat in Village near transportation. Working mother and daughter. Call AC 2-6874 Saturday and Sunday.
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COMBINATION portable 3 speed phone and public address system—plays all records, all speeds. Contains separate PA system. Use for lectures, baby sitting, square dance calling (with records) etc. Reg. \$45.00. spec. \$29.75. Standard Bread Bldg., 125 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7813.
SERVICES
(Painting)
PAINTING and Decorating by Zehr, NAYERS 2-3544, ME 7-1491.
CALL NYAC 2-1287 for sofa, reupholstered, ottoman, springs refilled in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Country attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.
SITUATION WANTED
W. or thoroughly experienced, responsible for baby sitting, day or evenings. Box 268, Daily Worker.
TRUCKS FOR RENT
TRUCKS & TRAILERS moving and packing. Local, city and country. ONLY ONE 7-7115 and UN 4-7707.

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newest fabrics just milled in the finest foreign and domestic mills — at prices within your budget.
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Shopper's Guide
CARL BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
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MOVING and STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
10 E. 7th St.
near 2nd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Tel. 28 and 29 Sts. — GR 7-9444
Quality Chinese Food
Special attention to parties in Manhattan

DIRECTIONS TO CASTLE HILL GARDENS
By Subway—Lexington Ave. Pelham Bay train to Castle Hill Station; bus to picnic grounds.
By Car—Bruckner Blvd. to Castle Hill Ave. straight to arena.
Admission: HUNGARIAN DAILY JOURNAL
125 West 126th Street, New York
Supported by—Citizens Emergency Defense Conference
405 Broadway, New York

LETTER FROM WILLIAM Z. FOSTER PRAISES LABOR HISTORY BOOKLET

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was very interested, a couple of days ago, to receive from George A. Shoaf, a booklet entitled, *Fighting for Freedom* (50 cents, Simplified Economics, 418 E. Ninth St., Kansas City 6, Mo.). Shoaf, as you doubtless remember, was one of the key group, along with Gene Debs, J. A. Wayland, Fred D. Warren, and others, who almost half a century ago made *The Appeal to Reason* the most influential labor paper ever produced in this hemisphere.

Shoaf was the number-one field reporter for *The Appeal*, and he covered many of the bitterly fought labor struggles of the period. Born in Texas in 1875, and reared in a "wild west" at-

mosphere, Shoaf worked at many jobs. Eventually he found himself a trade union organizer and member of the Socialist Labor Party, before the Socialist Party was organized in 1901. He became a national figure in connection with his work as Appeal correspondent. In later years he became an optometrist and drifted out of the mainstream of the struggle. But he never ceased to write from time to time for various left wing publications, including *The American Guardian*, the *Western Worker*, the *Big Union Bulletin*, etc.

Shoaf writes most entertainingly and instructively of such vital labor struggles as the great strikes of the Rocky Mountain states min-

ers in the Western Federation of Miners around the turn of the century, the famous trial of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone in 1907, the Mexican Revolution of 1910, the MacNamara case of 1910, and many other historic fights of the workers.

The booklet is very well worth reading by old-timers who lived through these great events, and also by the youth who, in these times of class cooperation between the corrupt labor bureaucracy and the capitalists for war against the Soviet Union, may find it hard to believe that the workers had to fight so hard to establish the trade union movement in this country.

—BILL FOSTER.

Hemingway's Empty Novel, 'Old Man and Sea'

THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA. By Ernest Hemingway. Scribner, New York, 140 pp. \$3.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"The Old Man and the Sea," by Ernest Hemingway, has evoked such a chorus of critical acclaim that this reader had to read it twice to make sure it was the same story. Not only has it won the ecstatic praises of a galaxy of notables ranging from Eleanor Roosevelt to Jimmy Cannon, but it has been printed in full, in advance of book publication, by Henry Luce's *Life Magazine*. "Classic," "epic," "great" are only a few of the bouquets tossed at this latest Hemingway work, a description no doubt assiduously sought for it by Mr. Lucas's press agents.

The plot of "The Old Man and the Sea" is a natural. An old Cuban fisherman has gone for long days without a catch. Then, in a day-and-night battle for three days with a huge marlin, he catches the monster, and brings most of it to shore after new battles with sharks which take off with some of his trophy.

As we say, the plot is a natural. For man's grim struggle against the elemental forces of nature—be they fire, flood or monster of the deep—is a theme which strikes deep chords of response in us all.

Hemingway, however, has succeeded in writing a mannered, pretentious and often absurd tale. "The Old Man and the Sea" is described as a "book"—it is 140 pages—but it is actually a padded, over-written short story.

Its failure is reminiscent of some of Hemingway's earlier works, like his novel of Spain, "For Whom The Bell Tolls." The present work is not specifically political, as was that ugly slander against Spanish democracy. But it has in common with Hemingway's earlier treatment of non-Americans the same kind of patronization.

His Cuban fisherman, like his Spanish peasants, is what an American admirer of "The Old Man and the Sea" would probably call a "simple" man. Actually, however, Hemingway doesn't make him a simple man; he makes him a "simple-minded" man, and this is not the same thing.

Let us take just one recurring example from "The Old Man and the Sea," which not only illustrates Hemingway's implicit belief in the mental inferiority of the people in what a State Department funkier might call "under-developed countries," but is so absurd one might have expected to find it, not in Hemingway but in some cruel parody.

This old man is a passionate follower of baseball—major American baseball, that is.

Now, that's valid enough, for Cubans are known to follow American baseball closely.

But how can one measure the absurdity of Hemingway's device of having this old Cuban fisherman invoke the name of—as if it were

that of Almighty God—of "the great DiMaggio"—throughout his Homeric battle with his fish?

One suspects that the great DiMaggio himself (whose prowess as a player is not lessened by the ludicrous uses to which Hemingway puts it) would rub his eyes in disbelief if he read of any such goings on by any American more mature than a member of some juvenile Knot-Hole fan club.

Would Hemingway have written, thus about, let's say, a Long Island fisherman? You're darned right, he wouldn't. Because his story would be laughed out of existence. Why, then, do critics gush over this nonsense when it is a Cuban fisherman who breathes the immortal words: "I think the great DiMaggio would be proud of me today?"

Why, it's just a "simple" Cuban fisherman! Isn't he cute? But so unsophisticated! We really must take care of people like that, with Point Four and air bases, and keep these dear, unspoiled foreigners out of the hands of those wicked Communists.

No, of course neither the writers nor the admirers of this kind of literature say those things out loud. Not when they're sober, they don't. But it is this arrogant belief in the inferiority of the rest of the world which is at the root of this kind of literature.

It results in a Hemingway using a stilted kind of phraseology which is supposed to give—in English—a feeling of the foreignness of Cuban speech, and which succeeds, in being mannered and affected.

We may suppose that Hemingway himself would indignantly resent being considered patronizing toward the Cuban fisherman whom, in print he has immortalized and with whom, in actual life, he probably has fished.

But the measure is not his "sincerity" but his accuracy. To be sure, Hemingway handles the details of the Old Man's fishing expedition with the familiarity of an expert. But that is not the only kind of accuracy an author is called upon to provide.

This fisherman has gone without a catch for 84 days. Catching fish is his bread and butter, but at one point there he is spouting away about the "nobility" of his prey and on the verge of offering himself to the marlin. Now a hunter or a fisherman can admire the strength and beauty of the beast, but only critics who have not the slightest conception of what daily manual labor for a living means could praise the kind of mystic nonsense with which Hemingway describes a worker's grim struggle for survival.

Cubans are a politically mature people. Their workingclass movement is a high level one.

Would *Life Magazine* have published, do you think, a Hemingway story in which, let us say, a contingent from a local branch of the Cuban Fishermen's Union went out to sea and collectively succeeded in their search?

Henry Luce forbid! Pretentious though "The Old Man and the Sea" may be, it has the philosophic merit in the eyes of any major beneficiary of capitalism in preaching the gospel of rugged individualism. Go it alone, old man. Fight nature all by yourself. It's one man against the world. No subversive words like "organize" or "unity" here.

THAT kind of message is meat and drink for Henry Luce. He'd prefer, any time, for an American to curl up with Hemingway's saga of the solo struggle than to get together with his fellows in a peace rally or a demonstration for lower prices.

Intrinsically, "The Old Man and the Sea" would obviously not merit so much attention if it were not by Ernest Hemingway. But Hemingway is touted as the peer of living American writers.

And, heaven help us, "The Old Man and the Sea" is solemnly accepted by the critics as significant literature. The same critics, by and large, be it noted, who rushed to see in the vulgar, anti-democratic rantings and sordid family life of the well-paid police informer, Whittaker Chambers, an "epic" of autobiography.

Smug fatheads in the best pro-Wall Street literary circles will probably declaim for months that *Life Magazine's* publication of Hemingway's yarn is a triumphant example of the mass dissemination of culture in America. This is like saying that Hearst's publication of Louis Budenz explains socialism to the American people.

What does it add up to? The big name writers of America, whether sunning themselves in Cuba like Hemingway, in Italy like Steinbeck (the State Department Galahad lately doing penance for "Grapes of Wrath" by attacking the dragon of Italy's oppressed Communist peasants and workers), or equally comfortably at home, are deteriorating at an accelerated pace to the degree that they either evade the central issues of our time and country—or shamefully lend their pens to the warmakers and the anti-humanists.

Hemingway and his current twaddle may add up to Henry Luce's greatest American living writer. (This is not to suggest that "The Old Man and the Sea" is a pro-war or crude anti-Communist work, because it is not.) That only re-emphasizes the need to bring to the American people new writers and new books which courageously reflect and further the people's life—its struggle to make a living, to keep peace in the world, to wipe out race bias.

Only great books make great writers. And great books are not coming, cannot come, from American writers who turn away from the true America—the ugliness of the war-makers, the profiteers, the Negro-lynchers and the crooked politicians, as well as from the glory of the greater America of men and women working for a land free and at peace.

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

The Bankroll Does It and Other Topics . . .

MUCH IS MADE in print of the Yankee farm system as the primary reason for the Stadiumites' success. But suppose we take a look at the pitching staffs of our three local clubs and see which among the Yanks, Dodgers and Giants develop their own and which grab them full blown from other big league clubs.

On the Yanks:

Ed Lopat came from the Chicago White Sox with plenty of money going into the Chisox coffers. Allie Reynolds came from the Cleveland Indians in a swap for Joe Gordon. Bob Kuzava came from Washington in a swap also sweetened by Yankee \$\$\$\$. Jim McDonald came from the Browns in a trade. Joe Ostrowski came from the Browns for \$\$\$\$. Johnny Sain was a big cash purchase from the Boston Braves. Ewell Blackwell was a big cash purchase from the Cincinnati Reds. Ray Scarborough was a big cash purchase from the Red Sox.

That makes eight of the current Yankee pitchers obtained from other big league clubs. Only Raschi, Gorman and Miller are products of the Yankee farm system and have never played for another big league team. (Tom Morgan and Whitey Ford, two good young pitchers now in the army, also fall into the latter category, but the point still stands overwhelmingly.)

On the Brooklyn pitching staff only Preacher Roe was obtained from another big league club, coming from Pittsburgh in a player deal. All the others, including the ace of aces, Don Newcombe, now in the army, came up to the Dodgers through the minor league farm system and never played for another big league team, with the marginal exception of Ben Wade, who once pitched in two games for the Cubs before going back to the minors.

On the Giant pitching staff, all but Jim Hearn, waiver obtained from the Cards, are home grown products who never pitched for another big league club.

So if you agree that pitching is a key factor in any team's success, and of course it is, you would have to agree that the touted Yankee farm system could never make the grade without the major help of the Yankee bankroll.

DOESN'T JOE BLACK'S magnificent three hit scoreless six innings against the Braves Wednesday night bolster this pillar's notion that he should be the opening pitcher in the World Series, even though he has yet to start a game? He also went eight great innings against the Giants in that weird 15 inning night game some time back. Then he tired, but he had gone in with a typical lack of rest, geared for only a few innings. Well rested, he would be the ace starter of the staff for the opening game at Ebbets Field on Oct. 1. In the one-shot setto which is the World Series you lead with your best, and rookie Joe Black is Brooklyn's best.

OF COURSE we shouldn't really sound like the race is all over, even if we think it is. There's the big five game series with the Giants at the Polo Grounds starting with tomorrow's double-header and there are enough unconvinced Giant fans to fill a lot of seats and make a lot of noise.

If the teams ride in with the current (before Thursday's games) eight game gap separating them, it would just about take a five game sweep to really put the Giants back into the race, three games behind on Sept. 2. Four out of five would still leave a five game gap. Anyhow, there'll be some excitement under Coogan's Bluff before the last ball is pitched on Monday night. And one good bet is that Joe Black and Hoyt Wilhelm will be the opposing pitchers in the last inning of the fifth game!

MORE TYPEWRITER MANAGING: If I were Al Lopez—I would stop mechanically going along with Bob Feller in a starting spot now that the once great Bob is being pounded virtually every trip. I would sit him down for 10 days to see if rest would bring back some of the sharpness to his curve. In the meanwhile, I would have a look at southpaw Dick Rozek as a starter for the first time. The strongarmed youngster is rated too fine a prospect to let go to the minors since his options are used up. Yet he remains unused while Feller takes his regular pounding and Wynn, Garcia and Lemon are overused in relief.

If someone wants to say you can't gamble with an unknown factor in a pennant race I would reply that Cleveland isn't winning anyhow with Feller so what is there to lose, bring up the old adage "nothing ventured nothing gained," and point to such recent pitching phenomena as Mike Fornieles, 20-year-old rookie from Cuba, pitching a one-hit shutout for Washington in his big league debut; Dick Littlefield, a Brown southpaw with no record for the year, losing a 1-0 hit to the Chisox; and Ron Neccai, 19-year-old rookie from Class B, holding the Cards to one run and four hits. What are they saving Rozek for—the junior prom?

THE HANDFUL OF 300 percent patriots who shout vicious things at Mickey Mantle because he is classified 4F have young Mickey's Yankee teammates boiling. . . . Three more wins for the Phillies' magnificent Robin Roberts will make him the league's first 25 game winner in 13 years. That great two-man pitching staff of Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer pitched Cincinnati to the pennant in 1939 with 27 and 25 wins. But Robin, let's not make all three wins at the expense of the Dodgers. . . . That world trip brainstorm of the State Department for Brooklyn and Cleveland ("free world" only, of course) is out. Only seven of the 25 Cleveland players were willing to go, and the deal collapsed on the Brooklyn end too. The big idea of the trip was to "prove" by the presence of Negro players on the two teams that there is no jancrow in our land. There was presumably to be no mention of the fact that it took a long, bitter campaign to break down the magnates' stubborn resistance, that 10 of the 16 big league teams still remain lily-white, and that a manager who dared to sign a Negro player in a Carolina league, last week was promptly ordered by the league to drop him.

State CIO Resolution Hits Smith and McCarran Acts

By GEORGE MORRIS

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—The New York State CIO convention, on recommendation of its executive board, will demand tomorrow (Friday) repeal of the Smith and McCarran thought control laws as "inimical to American traditions of freedom and democracy."

The resolution, made public today, also calls on Congress to "adopt a code of fair procedures for investigating committees," in include a right for persons to "answer charges at the same session at which they are made; and the right to cross-examine their accusers."

The resolution also supports the Benton move in the Senate for expulsion of Sen. McCarthy, and demands "safeguards" for government employees in the "loyalty" program, including a right to a defense and fair hearing "based on specific charges."

Declaring that the alleged "threat" of communism "has been used as a weapon to subvert our basic American freedom and pave the way for tyranny," the resolution adds:

"The rights guaranteed to individuals under the first 10 amendments to the Constitution are directly contradicted by such so-called 'security' legislation as the Smith Act and McCarran Act."

The resolution raps the House Un-American and Senate McCarran committees for their witch-hunt methods and says the red-baiting hysteria "wrecked the careers of many loyal Americans" or "bullied into silence" many of them.

Some 35 resolutions are scheduled for adoption. Several, including one demanding repeal of the Condon-Wadlin Law, which bans public employees from striking, were adopted today.

The convention of 971 delegates, of whom only about half are actually in session, was off to an unenthusiastic start this morning amidst reports that a floor fight may break out over the New York Senate candidacy.

President Louis Hollander, on

opening the convention, said he was certain the delegates would accept the executive committee's recommendation without a fight. He did not indicate what that recommendation would be.

Michael J. Quill today wired Hollander that if the convention decides on "neutrality" in Senatorial race, he, "as president of the New York City CIO council will have no choice but to call a meeting in the shortest possible time to permit CIO members in this city to decide through democratic trade union procedures whether they want to play a delaying action for the Republican Party in New York State or to make an all-out fight in full support of Borough President John Cashmore for U. S. Senate."

The State CIO heads appear to be in accord with the Liberal Party's refusal to endorse Cashmore.

The convention today heard a plea for more vigorous action for FEPC, delivered by Herbert Hill, labor relations director of the NAACP.

Hill noted that "General Motors in its 101 plants, does not have a single Negro in its apprenticeship training program."

But Hill also delivered a red-baiting tirade and made the preposterous statement that the position of the Communists and left organizations on the Negro question is "no different" from that of the Ku Klux Klan. He cited no evidence.

Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Union, spoke on the urgency of political action.

'Justifiable' Pay Hikes Asked By British Labor

MARGATE, England, Sept. 4.

The British Trades Union Congress today approved a resolution opposing the economic policy of the Conservative government and ordering the TUC General Council to reject "attempts to restrict justifiable wage increases necessary to ease the burden of rising living costs." The vote was 7,771,000 to 39,000. Delegates vote by proxy for their membership.

A resolution calling for outright rejection of any form of wage restraint was defeated by 4,914,000 to 2,826,000.

It was left up to individual unions to decide whether their claims are "justifiable" and "moderate." About two-thirds of the TUC's 8,000,000 members have asked for wage boosts.

The TUC elected a 35-member General Council. All but one of the 33 members on last year's council were reelected, and he retired.

Jerome Garry to Chair Bronx Fete To Gurley Flynn

Jerome Garry, community leader, will be chairman at a Bronx banquet tomorrow evening (Saturday) honoring Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on her 62nd birthday. Earl Robinson will sing.

The banquet, sponsored by the Bronx Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, will be held in the Allerton Ave. Community Center, 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx. Sol Bryson, singer, humorist and actor, will recite selections from the writings of Sholem Aleichem.

Un-Americans

(Continued from Page 1)
history as president of the Armour local.

Asked to describe Communist meetings he attended, Thompson said they discussed legislative actions and "how to elect the best qualified people to office in the local."

Grant Oakes and Gerald Fielde, chairman and secretary of the UE National Harvester Conference Board, and DeWitt Gilpin, union field representative at Harvester, were dismissed as witnesses after they demanded their right to return to the strike front involving some 30,000 workers at the Harvester plants.

The three, and UE District President Ernest DeMaio, issued a joint statement charging that the Committee "has never investigated the un-Americanism of a war-profiteering corporation."

"It has tried to elevate the despised labor spy and stoolpigeon into judges who many consign men and women to trial by headlines," they added.

"There is nothing American about this committee. It is as un-American as the Taft-Hartley law, the poll tax, and the Ku Klux Klan."

AN IMPROVED PIANO...
The GRAND CONCERT...
STANLEY ZEL...

Fall term catalogs are ready!

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FALL
1952

Approximately 100 courses in Science, Economics, Art, Philosophy and History are listed in the new catalog, available now at the Jefferson School, Sixth Ave. and 16th St. In order to insure the widest possible distribution, Marxist Institute students are urged to call at once for as many catalogs as they can handle. Institute opens Sept. 29. Registration begins Sept. 22. Classes start Oct. 6. Call for catalogs now!

575 Avenue of Americas — Phone WA 9-1600

Tonight 8 p.m. Tonight

A MASS ELECTION CAMPAIGN RALLY

Peace or War?
Democracy or Fascism?

Will America continue down the road to an atomic slaughter?

Will it continue down the road to a police state?
Or shall it go toward an America of peace and prosperity in a peaceful and prosperous world?

THE ISSUES IN 1952

Hear ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
PETTIS PERRY
GEORGE BLAKE
SIMON GERSON

and the CANDIDATES

OTIS HOOD, Candidate for State Representative in Massachusetts;

E. C. GREENFIELD, Candidate for Governor of Ohio;

JESSE GRAY, Campaign Manager for Benjamin J. Davis, imprisoned Communist leader and candidate for the State Assembly from the 11th Assembly District, N. Y.

ROCKLAND PALACE

155th Street and 8th Ave.

CULTURAL PROGRAM

Donation 50¢ at the door — Come Early

Admission:

National and New York State Communist Campaign Committees

NEW PLAYWRIGHTS

Have Withdrawn

'Wedding in Japan'

Refund Through
Organizations

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Tawny Pipit," Britain gives itself the bird. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

Sunday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Tawny Pipit," Britain gives itself the bird. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

Mass Meeting and Concert

TONIGHT—8 P.M.

to celebrate the 8th anniversary of Romanian freedom from Nazi German armies

Speakers:

Hon. CORNELIU BOGDAN, Charge d'affaires of Roumanian People's Republic at Washington, D. C.

HOWARD FAST, world famous novelist

LEON STRAUS, executive - secretary, Fur Dyers and Dressers Union

GEORGE VOCILA

and other prominent speakers

Entertainment:

RAY LEV, internationally famous concert pianist and others

The celebration will be held at

RIVERSIDE PLAZA HOTEL

Broadway and 73rd Street

Contribution 50¢

Admission: Comm. for 8th Anniversary of Romanian Freedom from Nazi German Armies